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Behind bars in a Kuwait courtroom, some of the 14 defendants accused in an alleged plot to murder former President George Bush listened to testimony during their trial on Monday.

Don't Try to Retaliate, U.S. Warns Baghdad

WASHINGTON — The United States warned Iraq on Monday not to try to retaliate for the U.S. cruise missile strike on Baghdad. Vice President Al Gore warned: "It would be unwise for Saddam to retaliate in any capacity because that would receive a response."

Raid's Success Exaggerated, Intelligence Aides Admit

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Although President Bill Clinton asserted on Monday that the U.S. missile strike against Iraq had crippled its intelligence capability, senior administration and intelligence officials acknowledged that he may have overstated the case.

President Bill Clinton said a report from his national security advisers confirmed that "we did, in fact, cripple the Iraqi intelligence capacity."

Meeting with his cabinet, Mr. Clinton said: "The action I took, I thought, was clearly warranted by the facts. The United States will do what it can to combat terrorism. It is plainly what we ought to be doing."

Mr. Gore, making the rounds of television talk shows, said it was impossible to predict how the Iraqi leader would react to the raid.

Asked if U.S. officials expected President Saddam to retaliate by attacking the Kurdish minority in Iraq, Mr. Gore said: "If he does something that is prohibited under the United Nations resolutions, there will be a response."

Mr. Gore did not specify responses, but he said the U.S. attack on Iraq should also serve as a warning to any other country that may contemplate terrorism against the United States.

Iraq vowed to avenge the raid and said Washington's order to attack Baghdad had actually strengthened Mr. Saddam's power.

The chief of Iraqi intelligence said in a message to President Saddam: "We will pursue all those who try to attack Iraq and we will punish them. The damage inflicted on the headquarters of our service in this vile crime is a source of pride for us."

The United States fired 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles at the intelligence service's compound in central Baghdad from two warships after concluding that Iraq had been behind a plot to kill former President George Bush while he was visiting Kuwait in April.

Mr. Clinton said U.S. allies have been "quite positive" in their reaction. But in France, the Socialist Party of President Francois Mitterrand said no country had the right to interfere in another without United Nations backing.

"World order is not credible without the possibility to use force," the Socialist Party said in a statement. "But taking the law into one's own hand can only generate disorder."

Asked if Americans should be concerned about the discovery of a new bomb plot in New York, Mr. Clinton said: "The American people should be reassured that, in the New York instance, that the federal authorities and the New York police did a good job."

U.S. officials declined to rule out further action against Iraq, which Washington said continues to violate UN resolutions.

"We have to stay right on his trail," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said of President Saddam.

But a member of the Iraqi parliament asserted that the U.S. approach was backingfire. "The Americans want to put us on our knees, but the more they try to suppress the Iraqi people, the more confident they are in their cause and leadership," Saadun Khalifa Takriti said.

Iraq lodged a formal protest with the UN Security Council on Monday over the attack, accusing the United States of "state terrorism and blackmail."

This was a deliberate terrorist act perpetrated by the government of the United States of America on grounds which were spurious and unjustified," said the letter from the Iraqi foreign minister, Mohammed Said Sabhat, to the Security Council president, Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo Garcia of Spain.

A team of UN weapons inspectors left Iraq on Monday at the end of what they said was a successful mission. Reuters reported from Bahrain. The departure was according to plan and was in no way related to the raid on Baghdad, they said.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

European Chemical Firms Cry for Protection

By Tom Buerkle International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — Through two world wars and more than a century of change, the original plant of the Belgian chemicals company Solvay SA stood as a proud reminder of the firm's founder, Ernest Solvay, and its industrial prowess.

Germany will cost 540 jobs at Solvay. But the impact goes well beyond that, as fears rise across Europe that unbridled global competition is threatening traditions as well as a way of life. The pressure is generating new demands for protection from cheap imports

from the United States and Eastern Europe in an industry that traditionally has resisted protectionism. "We hope that the European commission will defend European industry," said Baron Daniel Janssen, chairman of the executive committee at Solvay. "We try to convey to the European commission that there is a better way than pure laissez-faire, laissez-passer, and no thinking."

Mr. Janssen and other industry bosses deny being protectionist and readily admit a need to get their own houses in order to remain competitive. They are slashing jobs, shifting to higher-value products and seeking new markets and production facilities in the Americas and Asia.

Germany: Reunified, but a Nation Without a Dream

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — Sometime before the end of the century, most likely after he wins a fourth term next year, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will leave office and the vital connection between a condensed, insecure new Germany and the confident generation that rebuilt the country after World War II will slip into history.

He will carry their pride over to their graves. Now, however, a new generation of politicians is taking over, people born toward the end of the war, people who know their parents started from nil but who never had to face hardship themselves.

months in Italy and have ambivalent attitudes toward power and leadership. "We lack the strong personalities with the will of leadership and the readiness to run a personal risk," said Norbert Gansel, 52, a top Social Democratic legislator. "My party and my generation are not prepared to fight things through."

What does 'normalcy' mean in German history? And what does 'return' mean? "There's a certain hedonism to my generation," said Claus Leggewie, 43, a political scientist. "We've had no terribly difficult challenges. The politicians of this generation act as if being German is unpleasant. The idea that Germany now has to take on new responsibilities is very uncomfortable for them because it means they must decide what Germany's interests are."

Computer Net Is Creating a Global Gabfest

By John Burgess Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — It may be the world's most eclectic community: scientists and comic book fans, hunters and gun-control activists, prudes and pornographers, kindergartners and septuagenarians, computer hackers and their trackers, rock-and-rollers and classical musicians, Serbs and Croats.

Kiosk

2 Killed as U.S. Troops Fire on Somali Crowd

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — U.S. helicopter gunships opened fire on a Somali crowd on Monday, killing at least two Somalis, after a sniper shot and killed a Pakistani soldier.



KURDISH PROTEST IN AUSTRALIA — Police arresting one of 25 Kurds who occupied UN offices Monday in Sydney in protest of Ankara's treatment of Kurds. In Turkey, Kurdish guerrillas fired on a passenger train, wounding six people. Page 8.

Table with financial data: Dow Jones (Up 39.31), Trib Index (Up 1.07%), The Dollar (Mon. close 1.699, previous close 1.7089), DM (1.4983, 1.4787), Pound (106.25, 106.285), Yen (5.716, 5.745).

General News The Pentagon misled Congress on weapons. Page 2. Bill Clinton's new troika begins to turn chaos into order at the White House. Page 3.

Business/Finance Japan faces U.S. sanctions if talks on public-works markets do not resume. Page 11. Book Review Chess Page 5, Page 10.

Peres Joins In the Clamor For 'Gaza First' Approach

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres joined the growing number of Israeli politicians on Monday urging that the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip be turned over to Palestinians "as soon as possible" and that the Israeli Army retreat from most of the area.

such an agreement will be reached anytime soon. Mr. Peres said the idea of Gaza first is "in the air, not on the table" in the Washington talks.

The Apocalyptic Charm of Europe's Social Season

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune PARIS — It looked like a setting for "La Traviata": a mansion filled with fine furniture, in need of a polish and carrying sale tags. Le Tout Paris is picking over the gilded commodes, the Winterhalter portrait with a hole through the canvas, the regal porcelain, the family albums, and the diamond and sapphire jewels once worn by the last queen of France.

private dinner (did not) that five of his nine surviving children were about to launch a court action to stop his selling the family heirlooms, now that he is his last five châteaux.

Enter stage right, the Comtesse de Paris, plump and indignant, her eyes fixed on the sapphire-and-diamond diadem, with marching corsage brooch, twin pins, earrings and bracelet medallion. The picture had been made in 1863 for Queen Marie-Amélie, the wife of Louis-Philippe.

While Mr. Peres's remarks rarely carry the clout of Mr. Rabin's decisions, his comment reflects how the Gaza first idea is gaining currency among Israeli's leadership. Public opinion surveys have consistently shown that the majority of Israelis have no desire to continue holding Gaza, captured from Egypt in the 1967 Six Day War. A teeming mixture of refugee camps, densely packed towns, citrus groves and beaches, Gaza is often the scene of the most violent clashes between Israeli soldiers and Palestinians.

Several of Mr. Rabin's cabinet members, led by Health Minister Chaim Ramon, have called for a unilateral pullout from Gaza, but critics say such a sudden retreat without any political agreement would leave a dangerous power vacuum and trigger civil strife among rival Palestinian factions.

JAVICO 1500

Pentagon Mised Congress on Arms, 8 Studies Find

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Government investigators have concluded that military officials misled Congress about the cost, performance and the necessity of many of the most expensive weapons systems built in the 1980s for nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon understated the cost of nuclear missiles by billions of dollars, it deliberately overstated the radar-evading ability of the new generation of nuclear bombers, and it exaggerated the threat posed by Soviet weapons and defenses, according to eight secret reports from a three-year study by the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress.

The reports describe misrepresentations by military officers to preserve weapons programs that the investigators concluded the nation did not need. Present and former military officials have vigorously denied any misrepresentation.

The investigators said that Congress decided to spend up to \$350 billion on new nuclear weapons systems, including the B-1B and B-2 Stealth bombers, cruise missiles, and the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, partly on the basis of inflated assessments, inaccurate testimony and misleading reports. Today, the B-1B fleet is grounded by myri-

ad mechanical and electronic problems, the fledgling B-2 has yet to pass its flight tests, and the role of nuclear missiles in national defense has been diminished by the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The investigators said their study was the first thorough analysis of the nuclear arsenal performed by a government agency outside the Pentagon, and the first performed inside or outside the Pentagon in more than 30 years.

Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of defense from 1981 to 1987, disputed the investigators' findings, as did Pentagon officials and spokesmen.

"There was never any concealment of any kind," Mr. Weinberger said from his home in Maine. "There never was the slightest suggestion we gave Congress false information to persuade the Congress to give us something we didn't need."

The investigators found otherwise. Their analysis of the weapons found "dubious support for claims of their high performance, insufficient and often unrealistic testing, understated cost, incomplete or unrepresentative reporting, lack of systematic comparison against the systems they were to replace and unconvincing rationales for their development in the first place," an assistant U.S. comptroller general, Eleanor Chelmsky, said in a summary of the reports.

In a finding that could be debated by historians, the reports concluded that the Pentagon created an exaggerated image of American vulnerability to a Soviet nuclear attack in secret studies that were shown to select members of Congress in 1981 and helped to fuel the military buildup of the Reagan administration.

The buildup accelerated in October 1981, when President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Weinberger announced their "strategic modernization" program to rebuild every one of the nation's major air-land-and sea-based nuclear-weapons systems at once.

Today, only the new sea leg of that triad, the Trident D-5 submarine-launched missile, has lived up to expectations, the reports concluded.

After reading the summary, Mr. Weinberger called it revisionist history written by accountants.

"This analysis was done without any understanding of how it looked to us in 1981," he said. "Yes, we used a worst-case analysis. You should always use a worst-case analysis in this business. You can't afford to be wrong. In the end, we won the Cold War, and if we won by too much, if it was overkill, so be it."

Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, will request a formal Defense Department investigation into the findings, his aides said.

The senator is chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which commissioned the studies.

Senator Glenn, also a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, plans to summon General John M. Loh, who heads the air force Air Combat Command, before the Armed Services Committee on Tuesday to discuss the air force's promotion of the now-grounded B-1B bomber, according to a Pentagon spokesman.

The B-1B and the B-2 nuclear bombers were intended to replace the aged but reliable B-52 bombers that have served the air force for decades. Ninety-six B-1Bs were built at a cost of about \$28 billion; 20 B-2s are being built at a cost of more than \$44 billion.

The air force talked about the new bombers' Stealth technologies, which reduce the degree to which enemy radar can detect them. The ability to evade radar is measured by an aircraft's "radar cross section," which refers to the amount of radar an aircraft reflects.

The air force maintained that a B-1B radar cross section was one one-hundredth that of a B-52. That statement was deliberately falsified, the report concluded. The air force said it did not lie, but inadvertently disclosed incorrect information. The correct figure remains a secret.

Court Halts Vote Plan For Racial Minorities

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — State legislatures may be violating white voters' rights by creating congressional districts designed to give minorities an electoral majority, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

In other cases, the court ruled unanimously that government seizures of property from convicted drug dealers cannot exceed constitutional limits on fines or punishment.

And the court cleared the way for a trial in a huge lawsuit by 19 states against four insurance giants and other carriers, holding that the companies are not exempt from federal antitrust law.

The 5-to-4 decision in the voting rights case revived a challenge to a congressional redistricting plan for North Carolina that created two majority-black districts. The challenged plan was drawn to satisfy a Justice Department objection to a previous plan drawn up by the state legislature.

The decision could jeopardize action in other states that recently created so-called majority-minority districts to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

The court issued its ruling on the final day of the 1992-93 term — also the last day on the bench for Justice Byron R. White, who is retiring after 31 years. President Bill Clinton has nominated a federal appellate judge, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, to succeed Justice White. Her Senate confirmation hearing is scheduled for next month.

The ruling on the Voting Rights Act came on a challenge by two white voters who contended that the North Carolina legislature's 1992 redistricting plan amounted to "racial gerrymandering."

The two contested congressional districts are among about two dozen new districts across the United States with black or Hispanic majorities. They were created under Justice Department pressure following the 1990 census. As a result, 13 additional blacks and six more Hispanics were elected to Congress last year.

"Racial classifications of any sort pose the risk of lasting harm to our society," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for the court. "They reinforce the belief, held by too many for too much of our history, that individuals should be judged by the color of their skin."

Justice O'Connor was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas. Justices Byron White, Harry A. Blackmun, John Paul Stevens and David H. Souter dissented.

In another case, the court ruled unanimously in a drug-forfeiture case from South Dakota that the government may not seize so much money or property that it violates the constitutional ban on excessive fines or cruel and unusual punishment.

The forfeiture of money and property by convicted drug dealers is punishment "and, as such, is subject to the limitations of the Eighth Amendment's excessive fines clause," Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote for the court in the South Dakota case.

The Supreme Court ordered lower courts to review the case of Richard Lyle Austin to determine whether his constitutional rights were violated by the forfeiture of his home and business after he pleaded guilty to a drug charge.

The justices, by a 5-to-4 vote, said the lawsuit filed by 19 states against four insurance giants — called by state officials "a nuclear attack on the insurance industry" — may go forward in a federal trial court in San Francisco.

The 1988 suit alleges that four insurance firms — Aetna Casualty and Surety, Allstate, Insurance Company of North America and Hartford Fire — conspired with underwriters to shrink coverage offered in "commercial general liability" insurance to state and local governments and to businesses.

WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa Seizes White Extremists

JOHANNESBURG (Combined Dispatches) — A police crackdown on white extremists who raided South Africa's democracy talks resulted in 21 arrests Monday, and rightist groups threatened retaliation.

A police spokesman said four were arrested Sunday night, seven Monday morning and 10 Monday afternoon in connection with the armed attack on the World Trade Center. A mob burst into the talks Friday behind an armored car battering ram. The negotiations, which resumed Monday under tighter security, are due to try to affirm an election date.

A spokesman for the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, which led the assault on the center, said its leader, Eugene Terre-Blanche "warns that an explosive situation is being created by these contemptuous methods." He added "Thousands of angry commando officers are watching the situation." (A.P. Reuters)

Armenians Said to Gain in Enclave

BAKU (AP) — Armenian forces have seized the last major Azerbaijani-held town in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, officials and local news outlets said Monday.

The loss came as a rebel Azerbaijani commander, Surat Huseynov, who deposed Azerbaijan's elected president last week, was pouring troops and rocket-launchers into the war zone.

Armenians took advantage of the political crisis to start a week-long offensive in northern Nagorno-Karabakh. By Sunday, they had taken a strategic town known by Azerbaijanis as Akdere and by Armenians as Mardakert, the Armenian Defense Ministry and the Azerbaijani news agency, Azerinfo, said. The Interfax news agency said there were heavy civilian casualties.

Cuban Civilians Train to Repel Raids

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Nearly 4 million Cuban civilians engaged in weekend military exercises designed to prepare the nation for a possible foreign attack, the official Cuban news agency said.

Wearing volunteer uniforms of green slacks and light blue shirts, Havana residents gathered in fields, parks, and sports complexes Sunday to practice tasks they have been assigned to perform in the event of an attack on the island, Prensa Latina said. Millions of Cubans belong to militias and paramilitary groups, and civil defense exercises are held periodically.

Cuban officials fear an attack from the United States, especially since the United States recently tightened its three-decade trade embargo against Cuba.

Typhoon Kills 5 in Southern China

BEIJING (AP) — The typhoon designated Koryn lashed the coasts of southern Guangdong Province, killing five people, the Xinhua news agency said Monday. The storm had previously killed four people in Hong Kong and at least six in the northern Philippines. The authorities said 183 were injured in Hong Kong.

The Chinese report did not say how the five died when the typhoon hit Guangdong on Sunday night. Xinhua said Baiyuan Airport in Guangzhou was closed, stranding more than 5,000 passengers. It did not say when it reopened.

In one county, the storm destroyed several thousand homes, and high tides caused severe breaches in dikes, the report said. Early Monday, the Royal Hong Kong Observatory downgraded Koryn to a severe tropical storm after it hit the coast of southern China and weakened.

Pilot Is Blamed for Crash in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuters) — Pilot error caused the crash of a Pakistan International Airlines Airbus near Katmandu last year in which all 167 people on board were killed, according to an international investigation team.

One of the pilots misreported the plane's altitude by 1,000 feet (about 300 meters) as the plane approached Katmandu airport, according to the report.

"Why and how that happened could not be determined with certainty because there was no record of crew's conversation on the flight deck," the panel said. The Airbus A-300, on a flight from Karachi, crashed Sept. 28. The panel said the plane did not have any technical fault. It also cleared air traffic controllers of any blame.

TRAVEL UPDATE

German Tourists Warned on Turkey

BONN (Reuters) — The Foreign Ministry warned German tourists on Monday that travel to southeastern Turkey was at their own risk after a bomb attack injured at least 23 people, including 12 European tourists, there.

"The attack in Antalya shows that there is no 100 percent safety despite great efforts by Turkish officials," the ministry said.

Nine Germans were injured, and two of them had to undergo emergency surgery, after the bomb was hurled into the garden of a boarding house in the Turkish Mediterranean resort town on Sunday night.

Yellowstone Blooms After '88 Fires

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming (AP) — Five years after wildfires ravaged the world's oldest national park and its surrounding forests, green is bursting out all over and visitors are coming to the park in record numbers.

"The new forest is in place and it's on its way," said Yellowstone's superintendent, Bob Barbee. Wildflowers, grass and lodgepole pine saplings have sprouted among the blackened trees. Lush thickets of greenery run rampant, feeding on the ash- and nutrient-rich soil in the park, which was created in 1872. But black patches remain, mementoes of the fires that swept through more than one-third of the 2.2 million-acre (890,000-hectare) park and its six surrounding national forests in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho from May to November 1988.

In 1987, there were 2.4 million visitors to Yellowstone. The next year, despite the fires, there were 2.2 million. In 1992, a record 3.1 million people visited the park.

The number of visitors to the Borobudur temple on Java, Indonesia's major tourist attraction, may have to be limited because the Buddhist landmark's structure cannot bear the weight. The Jakarta Post reported Monday, quoting the company that oversees the temple's upkeep. The paper said up to 300,000 people a month visit the temple, which was built between 750 and 850 and is the world's largest Buddhist monument. (Reuters)

TAP Air Portugal postponed or canceled many domestic and international flights on Monday in anticipation of a scheduled four-hour strike by 10,000 ground and in-flight personnel, a company spokesman said. It would be the ninth such strike since April to protest the state-owned carrier's privatization plan. (AP)

Boris Christoff, Basso, 79, Dies

The Associated Press

ROME — Boris Christoff, 79, one of opera's greatest basses and a legendary interpreter of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," died Monday from the effects of a stroke suffered six years ago.

Mr. Christoff's list of roles was long — from Godunov to King Philip in "Don Carlo" and Fiesco in "Simon Boccanegra," and on through Mozart, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky. Aside from Godunov, he also specialized in Verdi's grand old men and kings.

To most roles he brought psychological insight and meticulous phrasing. His voice was not overly large, but focused and rich, and he was comfortable singing in Italian, German and Russian.

He was born in Bulgaria, became an Italian citizen and lived in Rome for 40 years. He earned a law degree in Bulgaria and joined an amateur choir. The country's ruler, King Boris, heard him sing and was so impressed he sent the young bass to study in Rome.

He perfected his German repertoire in Salzburg, where he led a choir of Russian refugees at the end of World War II, later staying in a displaced persons' camp.

He made his stage debut in Rome in 1946 and went on to sing in Milan, Edinburgh, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Paris and New York. He also brought Russian songs to an international audience. His last performance was eight years ago in a concert at Carnegie Hall.

Zdenek Kopal, Authority On the Moon, Dies at 79

New York Times Service

Zdenek Kopal, 79, an astronomer who was an authority on the moon and also on the pairs of stars known as "close binaries," died of prostate cancer Wednesday in Wiltshire, England.

Born in Litomyse, Bohemia, Professor Kopal founded three journals, including Icarus, an international publication on the solar system, becoming its first editor in 1962. He headed the department of astronomy at the University of Manchester in England from 1951 until his retirement in 1981.

He earned his doctorate in Prague and became a research fellow at Harvard Observatory from 1938 to 1940, a research associate in astronomy at Harvard University from 1940 to 1946 and an asso-

ciate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1947 to 1951. He wrote more than 30 books.

Richard O. Dowling, 62, an investment banker and philanthropist who helped finance a computerized reading and writing program for every public school in Mississippi, died of a cerebral hemorrhage Thursday in Stony Brook, New York.

George S. Lewis, 77, who led the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects to a high-profile role in civic debates, died of prostate cancer Friday in New York.

Ralph Taylor, 89, a pharmacist who for half a century was co-owner and manager of Casswell-Massey Co., the oldest apothecary in the United States, died Thursday in Morristown, New Jersey.

11 Die in Ivory Coast Crash

Agence France-Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — A bus crashed into a parked truck, killing 11 people and injuring 7 in central Ivory Coast, the police said Monday.

Talks Stall On Civilian Rule in Haiti

Reuters

NEW YORK — Talks to restore democracy in Haiti appeared stalled on Monday because the nation's military leaders were insisting on a power-sharing arrangement as part of restoring civilian rule, sources said.

The talks, which started Sunday, have brought the Haitian coup leader, General Raoul Cedras, and the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to Governors Island here to negotiate a settlement through the UN mediator, Dante Caputo. The talks are the first between Father Aristide and General Cedras since the September 1991 coup.

Mr. Caputo had no comment on Monday after spending more than seven hours in talks with General Cedras the day before.

The sources said that General Cedras had proposed Sunday night that Father Aristide return to Haiti, but that the general and other military leaders remain in charge of the security forces.



General Raoul Cedras of Haiti, left, with the UN mediator Dante Caputo in New York.

U.S. Barred Arrest of Sheikh Tied To Blast

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal law-enforcement authorities in New York concluded that Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the radical Egyptian cleric, knew details of the plot to detonate bombs across the city and assassinate several officials but were prevented from arresting him at the last minute by the Clinton administration, government officials said.

The officials described the decision — debated in a series of meetings last week — as a hairline call ultimately decided by Attorney General Janet Reno on legal and tactical grounds, including Sheikh Abdel Rahman's usefulness as a powerful lens through which authorities examined the murky and violent world of Islamic extremism.

Moreover, as they considered preparing an arrest complaint, the officials concluded that some of the evidence against the sheikh was "fuzzy," as one put it, although investigators were convinced — on the basis of electronic monitoring that he knew about the plot. Their information was less clear about his precise role and how directly he was involved in specific actions, like selecting targets.

"It was a close call," a law-enforcement official said. "It was not a clear 'go' or 'no go' decision."

As the officials pondered how to deal with Sheikh Abdel Rahman, whose fiery sermons have incited violence among his followers in Egypt, they were guided by ancillary factors, including whether he represented a danger to others or might flee after the arrests. On both points, they decided the risks were not great, officials said.

Senior Clinton administration officials said foreign policy considerations had not played a role in their decision to allow the sheikh to remain at large, although they suspected him of being linked to the bombing scheme, one of the most audacious terrorist plots ever conceived in the United States.

They insisted that there was never any attempt to shield Sheikh Abdel Rahman from the law in response to diplomatic pressure, perhaps from Egypt, where there is concern about violence among the sheikh's followers if he is arrested.

Still, officials said that if they concluded that an arrest was warranted they could probably defend such an action in court.

Authorities may find it increasingly difficult to explain their reasons for allowing Sheikh Abdel Rahman to remain at large, based on his value as an intelligence asset. His usefulness appears likely to grow increasingly limited, especially since it has become known that the authorities have used him to collect information and since the disclosure that Emad Salem, Sheikh Abdel Rahman's part-time translator and bodyguard, had spied on the cleric, turning over a wealth of information to the government as a confidential informant.

One of the targets for assassination, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, said that he was "outraged" that the sheikh had not been arrested.

"At this point, it is much more important to demonstrate to others that we have the ability and the will to stand up and do what we have to do," Mr. D'Amato said. "By arresting the sheikh and holding him, it doesn't mean you are going to stop these people. It means that we are serious about enforcing the law. I reject those who say we are going to make him a martyr. That's nonsense. He already has public adulation. So let him have it in prison."

Bonn Gives Aid to Zambia

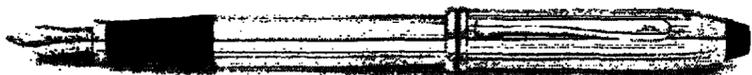
The Associated Press

BONN — Germany has given aid to Zambia amounting to 88 million Deutsche marks (\$55 million) to help maintain economic and democratic changes in Zambia.

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STATESIDE / SCALING BACK

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Congress Turns Cold Shoulder to Big Science

WASHINGTON — It took more than strutting astronauts and brilliant astrophysicists to spawn the miracles of moonwalking, microchips and satellite communications. Congress wrote the checks.

But now the ink is running dry. The overwhelming House vote last Thursday to junk the superconducting supercollider proton-smasher was only the latest sign that the political consensus in favor of big science, writing for years, has now virtually collapsed.

Only the day before, the House endorsed the remodeled small-scale Freedom space station by a single vote, and there is no assurance the House will not reverse itself when it votes again on the program. The Senate is still a booster of space travel, but support is dwindling there, too.

"Having designed amateur rockets as a teenager," said Representative Jerrold Nadler, a freshman Democrat from New York, he noted the reluctance with which he voted against the space station. "But with a \$4 trillion national debt, difficult choices must be made," he said. "It simply does not rise to a high enough priority level to compete with social service."

Actually, the shift in priorities has been long in the making. Twenty-five years ago, congressional appropriations for scientific research made up 5.2 percent of the federal budget, compared with 1.7 percent this year.

"There is no lobby for the future," grumbled Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, the most prominent supporter in the Senate of the space station and the supercollider, which was being built in his state.

Tens of thousands of jobs are at stake in the two programs, which explains their bases of support in California, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, where the projects are being assembled. But while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Energy Department have tried to spread out the contracts to as many states as possible, big science has only marginal economic importance to most states.

In the big-science heyday of the 1960s, jobs and other economic factors were not the primary incentives for exploration and development. The Cold War set a national priority to beat the Soviets to the moon. But with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the defense applications of space and physics research now far less urgent, lawmakers are forced to grapple with the pure scientific pros and cons and only a few members of Congress are scientists.

That makes the big, expensive projects hard to sell, especially when they are plagued by annual cost overruns. (NYT)

For Germans, U.S. Capital is Hardship Post

The German Foreign Ministry brands swelter-prone Washington a maddening hardship post, rating it 5 on a scale of 1 (Geneva) to 12 (Mogadishu). (LAT)

Quote / Unquote

Ross Perot, on what he tells his callers "from privates to generals" who say they are troubled by President Bill Clinton's draft record and his efforts to lift the ban on homosexuals serving in uniform: "Show absolute respect for the office of the commander in chief. And there must be absolutely no breakdown there, ever." (LAT)

New Troika Turns Chaos Into Order At the White House

By Dan Balz and Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Five months ago, President Bill Clinton's new White House team had it all figured out.

They were going to operate efficiently by cutting the staff by 25 percent. They were going to circumvent the Washington press and go directly to the American people. They were going to recreate their own "war room" to run a permanent campaign. They were going to avoid the mistakes of President Jimmy Carter and emulate the success of President Ronald Reagan. It's January in June at the White House, and after months of mistakes, missteps and setbacks, the dreams are less grandiose, despite signs of improvement.

Even after two good weeks for Mr. Clinton, his chief of staff, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty remains guarded. The White House, he said, "is beginning, beginning to function effectively."

This week will provide another test for the administration. The White House faces decisions on homosexuals in the military, underground nuclear testing, the conflict between loggers and environmentalists in the Pacific Northwest, plus a report on the White House travel office and preparations for the economic summit meeting in Japan in early July.

Still, White House officials point to a series of recent events to argue that they have begun to turn chaos into order, including a successful prime-time news conference, a more aggressive communications strategy to gain Senate passage of Mr. Clinton's budget plan and a more orderly process for making decisions and sticking to them.

Officials said the strategy for moving Mr. Clinton's budget package through the Senate was an example of improved White House decision making. Officials concluded that they did not want to get into the middle of negotiations in the Senate, fearing either a deal they did not like or a breakdown in which they would be implicated. Instead, they concentrated on

the principles Mr. Clinton wanted in a final bill, then decided to move aggressively to "smoke out" the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, on the Republicans' alternative to recast the public debate in their favor.

The most significant operational change is the emergence of a top-level troika of Mr. McLarty, David Gergen, the communications director, and George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's senior adviser. Mr. McLarty remains the White House chief executive officer, but without the all-encompassing portfolio enjoyed by some past chiefs of staff, Mr. Gergen and Mr. Stephanopoulos are seen as the top two strategic advisers in the building.

Mr. Gergen, who advised three Republican presidents, joined the staff last month, hoping to play a major role in policy development. Instead, he has concentrated almost entirely on helping Mr. Clinton frame and deliver a clearer message while beefing up the White House communications effort, trying to make it more effective on a day-to-day basis.

Mr. Stephanopoulos, the former communications director, now has a role that friends say more suits his talents: a Mr. Inside to Mr. Gergen's Mr. Outside. Working from an office next to the president's, Mr. Stephanopoulos spends much of his day at Mr. Clinton's side, providing greater continuity for the staff, concentrating on legislative strategy and taking on problems before they become crises.



A FAMILY AFFAIR — Jean Smith Kennedy, the new U.S. ambassador to Ireland, with relatives outside the old Kennedy family homestead at Dunganston, County Wexford. The reunion marked the 30th anniversary of a visit by her brother, John F. Kennedy.

Away From Politics

- A mansion owned by King Hussein of Jordan was engulfed by flames after an explosion apparently caused by a leak of natural gas, authorities in Palm Beach, Florida, said. The house was empty and no injuries were reported. The \$1.9 million house on the Intracoastal Waterway in northern Palm Beach is known as the Kimberly estate because it once belonged to James H. Kimberly, heir to the Kimberly-Clark fortune.
- Endeavour's astronauts failed to repair a water-recycling experiment aboard the space shuttle, despite efforts that last for much of a work day, and flight directors finally told them to give up. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration had considered extending the space shuttle's mission for a day if a clogged line in the prototype recycling system could have been fixed. The flight is scheduled to end Tuesday morning. The recycling system is designed to purify waste water for drinking on a space station.
- Fast-moving debris carried by flood waters on the Mississippi River that forced the closure of more than 500 miles of the river is making a dangerous situation worse, the authorities said. The debris includes everything from tree limbs to picnic tables to dead deer. Commercial and most recreational uses of the river have been halted between St. Louis, Missouri, and St. Paul, Minnesota.
- A man sentenced to death for the rape and slaying of a 9-year-old girl had his sentence overturned by a judge in Towson, Maryland, after DNA tests showed that someone else had committed the crime. Prosecutors said they would not seek a new trial for Kirk Bloodsworth, 32, who had spent nine years in prison. The FBI confirmed earlier that tests on a small, previously undetected spot of semen on the girl's underwear proved that he had been wrongly convicted of the crimes.
- A Detroit News intern has been cited for contempt for telephoning a juror in a trial of three police officers while testimony was still being heard in the case, involving the beating death of a black motorist. A judge of the Detroit Recorder's Court ordered the intern, a summer employee of the newspaper, to serve part of his five-day jail sentence in the courtroom, dressed in prison garb. The ruling has been temporarily blocked by the Michigan Court of Appeals. It gave no indication when it would act on the judge's decision.

AP, NYT

Healthier, More Old People Are Avoiding Nursing Homes

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal figures made public Monday by the Census Bureau showed a slower-than-expected increase in the nursing home population during the 1980s, providing evidence that growing old need not lead inevitably to life in an institution. Researchers said the numbers underscored other recent studies that found fewer elderly Americans suffering from the kinds of disabilities that historically have consigned them to nursing homes. The improvement stems both from healthier lifestyles and from technological advances that aid recovery from strokes, broken hips and other traumas of aging, according to specialists in gerontology.

At the same time, in the last decade there has been an expansion of services that allow older Americans to stay out of nursing homes — including home health care, graduated care facilities and assisted-living apartments.

Those alternatives grew in part because states have restricted the number of new nursing home beds, a response to the expense of supporting Medicaid patients in the costly facilities.

The figures, derived from the 1990 census, show that the nursing home population increased by 24 percent over the 1980s, while the number of people 65 and older — those most likely to live in nursing homes — increased by 35 percent.

The number of Americans living in nursing homes is just under 1.8 million, most of them elderly women.

U.S. and North Korea To Hold Talks July 14

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The United States and North Korea have agreed to reopen high-level talks in Geneva on July 14 on nuclear and other issues, Seoul officials said Monday.

The United States had hoped to reopen the talks this week, but North Korea insisted that they be held after President Bill Clinton visits Seoul on July 10-11.

JOSAN & DAVID

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The Attack on Baghdad

Clinton's Wise Choice

President Bill Clinton did what a chief executive had to do in retaliating against Iraq's failed effort to assassinate former President George Bush last spring...

Much Remains Untold

It is easy to appreciate the pressures that drove President Clinton to order the missile attack on a Baghdad target. And no sympathy need be wasted on Saddam Hussein...

capacity to act alone in well-chosen circumstances. That U.S. missiles struck Saddam Hussein's intelligence headquarters at an early-morning hour when few people might have been expected to be around...

End Vietnam's Exile

France and Japan want to lend Vietnam \$140 million to pay off the old Saigon regime's debts to the International Monetary Fund...

Other Comment

Saddam Is Justly Punished

Clearly, when Iraq oversteps the conditions of the peace agreement it signed in February 1991, it must take the consequences...

A Fitting Attack on Iraq's Everyday Monsters

By Jim Hoagland

LONDON — President Bill Clinton told John Major weeks ago that if the evidence against Iraq was air-tight, America would retaliate militarily for the plot on George Bush's life...

This raid was part of a strategy, not an isolated act of revenge. It puts Clinton on the road to establishing a more effective policy against Saddam than the one pursued by Bush in his last 18 months in office.

Mr. Clinton chose a powerful symbol to establish his commitment to helping the Iraqi people eventually end Saddam's bloody reign. Mr. Clinton struck a blow at the feared monsters of everyday life in Iraq.

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The U.S. reluctance over the past few weeks to consult on the exact target and date of the raid surprised British officials, who are proud of the extensive consultations they normally have with Washington on intelligence and military matters.

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A Pinprick Saddam Can Ignore

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The most sought-after document in the U.S. capital today is the "military options list" presented to President Bill Clinton after the FBI and CIA determined that the government of Iraq had tried to assassinate a former American president.

What were the Clinton choices after he saw the spid evidence that Saddam Hussein had tried to exact vengeance for his Desert Storm defeat?

The real decision was this: Does America's commander in chief respond by using U.S. air power to seriously damage Saddam's war machine and economic base?

He could have ordered air strikes on the suspected new missile factories, chemical plants and nuclear facilities that Saddam is refusing to let United Nations inspectors see...

Get Serious on Russia Aid, or Brace for Disaster

By Dimitri Simes

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren Christopher should know better than to send a cable to U.S. ambassadors, boasting of the Clinton administration's accomplishments in mastering international support for Russian economic reform.

The administration has yet to show that it-for-fat violence was the obvious answer, especially since Sunday morning's strike by 23 Tomahawk missiles took the lives of innocent civilians whose only connection with Saddam is the misfortune of living under his tyrannical rule.

International terrorism appears to have been the issue that finally tipped the balance for force in the administration's decision-making. Even though no links have yet been proved between the two New York bombing rings and any foreign government...

Despite Mr. Clinton's brave pronouncement that his "fast track" approach would lead to quick relief for Russian citizens, there has been little change in the scope or methods of providing Western aid.

A roadblock in the release of the World Bank and particularly the International Monetary Fund to relax their loan requirements.

The U.S. administration has received plenty of advice that the culture and regulations of international monetary agencies make them vastly inadequate to deal with their situation in Russia, where U.S. interests are more political than economic.

At the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo next month, the administration must realistically approach the flaws of the program and develop suitable remedies. The key to success is to assign responsibility to a new organization to be established by the Group of Seven.

Similarly, U.S. aid to Russia is being delivered more slowly than promised. Disagreements over the sale of rocket engines to India caused the cancellation last week of a U.S. visit by the Russian prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin...

And the administration has given the American private sector only minimal encouragement to invest more in Russia. One problem is that the State Department, which is in charge of the aid effort, has no expertise in running a complex inter-agency assistance project with a major private sector role.

Although Mr. Clinton's principal lieutenants on Russia have impressive qualifications, this type of set-up cannot mobilize the bureaucracy or American society to support its former enemy at a time when foreign aid is extremely unpopular.

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Vienna Will Be Remembered for What Wasn't Said

By Thomas Hammarberg

VIENNA — The first World Conference on Human Rights in 25 years has just ended. More than 4,000 government delegates returned home with an agreed statement in their briefcases. Good or bad news for those whose rights are violated?

Rather, no news at all. Delegates reaffirmed some basic principles that were agreed on long ago: That human rights norms are relevant in all parts of the world ("universality"); That both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights are important and interrelated ("indivisibility");

That national sovereignty is no barrier against UN and other outside monitoring of the human rights observance of states ("legitimate international concern"); But not even the established principles could be agreed on in clear language. Freedom of press, for instance, seemed to be placed within the limits of national legislation, with nothing said about the specific character of such laws.

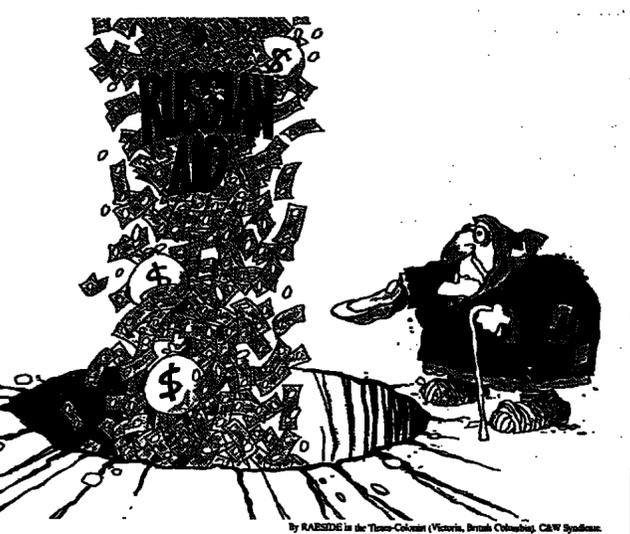
addressed sooner or later. Probably they were too complex for a conference circus of the Vienna type. But it is time to start thinking.

The writer, a Swede, is a former secretary-general of Amnesty International and currently a UN expert with the Committee on the Rights of the Child. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Otherwise, the conference should be remembered for what it did not discuss. It did not even start an exchange on the serious dilemmas the UN faces as a consequence of grave violations in conflicts such as those in northern Iraq, Somalia and Bosnia.

How should the UN deal with abuses by militias and other groups not under governmental control? What concrete steps can be taken to protect minorities in such situations? How can communal violence be prevented? What meaning should be given to the right to self-determination? In what situations should the United Nations intervene with force to protect people against rights violations? What legal support should be required for such actions?

And in the fields of economic and social rights — now at last recognized by the Western states — there is an acute need for further discussion. How should these rights be monitored by the UN? What connection should be made between these rights and the macroeconomic development programs? What should human rights mean to the World Bank? These questions will have to be



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OPINION

South Africa's Urgent Voyage

By Anthony Lewis

EMPTON PARK, South Africa — When hundreds of ultra-rightist whites the other day smashed into the hall where South Africa's future was being negotiated, they achieved a paradoxical result. They made clear how urgently necessary it is to conclude the talks and move toward a democratic government that has the legitimacy to govern.

There is reason to think that, despite all the troubles, the transition to a new politics may be at hand.

unchanged: a gun-toting white mob hardly challenged by the police, who would surely have used at least tear gas and probably weapons against a black protest half as violent.

permanent future system of "power-sharing" in which the government would include losing parties as well as the winner. "Simple majoritarianism" was no good, he said. Like other statements of the new age, that rang with historical irony: His National Party had for decades practiced what could be called simple majoritarianism, ruling on the votes of the white minority.

He does not want to leave issues to be settled by the new elected parliament, because he knows he will not have many votes there. Polls show Inkatha with not much more than 5 percent support nationally. In fact, the negotiators have moved toward the Butheleszi view on federalism. But he has so far refused to take yes for an answer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Revise the UN Charter

Why can't the United Nations put a stop to the murder and rape in Bosnia? For the same reason that it cannot stop terrorism and torture, the burning of rain forests, international drug trafficking or the spread of nuclear weapons.

cent of those surveyed, with 15 percent against, permitting international criminal trials for gross violations of human rights, including making war on ethnic groups, was approved 83 to 13 percent.

Rights Are Indivisible

Regarding "Human Rights: Giving In After the Debate Is Won" (Opinion, June 19): I admire Charles Krauthammer's lucid style, but I feel compelled to take issue with the second half of his column on the World Conference on Human Rights, in which he opposed U.S. ratification of the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

We also must categorically reject the argument that dictators are entitled by right to development assistance. There is nothing in the UN Charter that obliges donor nations to supply autocrats hard cur-

rency that enables them to tighten their control over their people. Unfortunately, at this exciting moment in the history of human rights, Western and other pro-democratic intellectuals appear divided and leaderless. This enabled the dictators to minimize the contributions in Vienna of the human rights advocates.

Malawi's First Step

An overwhelming majority of Malawians voted June 14 to revoke President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's one-party system, and by extension, nearly three decades of brutal totalitarian autocracy. A giant political step forward is now possible. But so is a setback into the dark past of barbaric political victimization and social polarization.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

BOOKS

TINTIN IN THE NEW WORLD

By Frederic Tuten. 236 pages. \$20. William Morrow.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

TINTIN, that button-eyed, cowl-necked, pre-adolescent French cartoon detective and nemesis of international archfiends, sits chafing in Marlinspike, his cozy but magnificent seashore mansion. He leaps through a sexy novel and promptly falls in love. He broods. "Adults. Always the same: all for lust and murder. Thank the stars he knew nothing of that. I shall always be glad to have stayed stunted at 12, he thought. Quirk of biological fate — my best luck." It's time for another exploit, he tells Captain Haddock, his faithful companion, and Snowy, his dog. Why doesn't he try whiskey and sex. Instead, the captain, gun in hand, and Snowy, who has been dreaming of narrow-boats, thinks: "Yes, why doesn't he try? Maybe he'll grow up a bit and stay at home more."

Frederic Tuten has written a speculative fantasy, "Tintin in the New World," about what happens when Tintin, the creation of the Belgian cartoonist Hergé, does start growing. Imagine Dagwood divorcing Blondie and forfeiting his sandwidges, or Snoopy with rabbits. It is not such a rare-imagining. Superman was killed off recently, and there have been a number of bawdy takeoffs on Mickey Mouse. A few years ago Jay Cantor wrote a rich and complex series of speculations about Krazy Kat in the contemporary world. Something in the enchanting invulnerability of the classic cartoon-strip arouses a post-modern housebreaker's itch.

out, cogitating, in Pogo's Okefenokee Swamp. Following the cartoon's usual beginning, the author sends the restless Tintin a mysterious message to go to a far-flung destination; in this case Machu Picchu. What he will confront, however, is not a band of archetypal villains but a quartet of archetypal lives. There is a Peruvian lieutenant who burns to remedy the oppression of his country's Indian population. There is the odd quartet to whom he introduces Tintin. Tuten has borrowed them out of Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain." They include Peepkorn, a financial magnate, his femme fatale mistress, Claudia, and two companions who represent the dialectic of history. Settembrini, publisher of the "Review of Human Suffering," is the eternal proponent of progress and enemy of oppression. Naphtha, a Jesuit on leave, is the equally eternal proponent of order and enemy of revolution.

In a few brief days with this group, Tintin grows up, falls in love, loses his virginity, commits murder, organizes a great South American Indian revolution, grows old, and merges with the atoms and ions while having a mystical experience by the banks of the Amazon. To accomplish all this, narratively, Tuten gives his Tintin — the similarity of names must have made it the author's own childhood cartoon — an extended dream, a few real-time encounters with the Machu Picchu set, and tours of the past and the future.

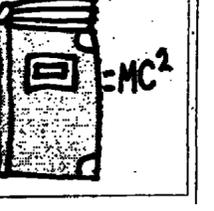
waking order — it doesn't matter, really, since it is an allegorical fantasy — Tintin and Claudia roam the Wild West pursuing the notorious bandit Pimento (Peepkorn), are led by faithful Snowy back to Marlinspike, marry and have a child. So much for cartoon adventure; then "reality" begins. Claudia is unfaithful with Pimento, who has come back as a servant. Tintin's son grows up, becomes an engineer, wants to divide up Marlinspike for a housing development, sees Tintin when he objects. All his exploits, hardships and adventures, the aged Tintin reflects, "were winnowed down to acrimony over property." That is one path out of cartoon timelessness. Another is Tintin's real-time seduction by Claudia, followed by their operatic murder of Peepkorn and Claudia's subsequent femme fatale walkout. There are Naphtha's long arguments about history, which Tintin attends in rapt confusion. There is an odd though intriguing double-account by Peepkorn of how he got his start as a grand capitalist. He is overheard giving his views on the value of Second Empire kitsch by a tycoon who has made a private collection of it.

The overhearing is at one remove, which is one of Tuten's complications. The Second Empire cultural defense is comically ingenious, which is one of Tuten's attractions. Complications and attractions sometimes work together in the book, but eventually its artificiality crowds its ingenuity.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Maurice Strong, Canadian business executive and environmentalist, is reading Alan Lightman's novel "Einstein's Dreams." "This little book is appealingly light and lively, yet profoundly provocative as it spins tales of the very human dimension of the awesome new world that emerged from Einstein's Dreams." (Brad Spurgeon, IHT)



Nominees Unite! Tell the President 'No'

IF PRESIDENT Bill Clinton calls to say that he wants to nominate you for a job subject to confirmation by the Senate, say thank you — and then just say no.

Why risk the reputation you have worked so hard to earn by subjecting yourself to what can become presidential nominees? All that you have worked a lifetime to build can be wiped out in the months that will pass between your nomination and the confirmation that may or may not follow.

of you and your family. The fact that public disclosure of FBI files is a violation of both federal law and Senate rules should be of no comfort to you. Determined opponents are not deterred by leaking information about their defeat a nomination.

— B. John C. Danforth, Republican senator of Missouri, writing in The Washington Post.

50 Years of Ministering To the Unions' Faithful

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — At the swearing-in ceremony for Robert Reich, the U.S. secretary of labor, a benediction was given by Monsignor George Higgins. The 77-year-old Roman Catholic priest, whose ministry for a half-century has applied the social teachings of his church to the needs and rights of organized labor, offered a prayer that included a mention of unions.

"I deliberately went out of my way to put it in," Father Higgins recalled. "A few days later, I received a letter from a longtime bureaucrat in the department saying: 'You caused consternation in this building. That word union hasn't been used around here for a good number of years.'"

Father Higgins, a warmhearted man who has served most of his priesthood in Washington directing the social action department of the U.S. Catholic Conference, recounted the story the other night before the annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action. The liberal group was honoring Father Higgins for his "unwavering commitment to social justice."

And then some. Father Higgins is in the tradition of such Depression-shaped clergymen as Geno Baroni, Charles Owen Rice and John Egan, all ministers who saw as much to be done in a union hall as a parish hall or in serving those on a picket line as well as the communion line.

Three years ago, when Father Higgins marked the 50th anniversary of his ordination, leaders of the labor movement assembled to honor the minister of the workers. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, asked the church: "When are you going to send us the next George Higgins?" If the church was listening, it needs to hurry.

has ties to two worlds where membership is falling and influence said to be waning. Thirty years ago, about a third of U.S. workers were unionized; the number is half that now. The shortage of priests is on a similar decline. Father Higgins, the son of a postal clerk who took his children to hear Franklin Roosevelt speak at the 1932 Democratic convention in Chicago, is aware of the shifting demographics.

In "Organized Labor and the Church," written with William Boie, Father Higgins tells of his work reminding Catholics of their blue-collar origins: "Many of them have bought into the idea that while unions may have served a useful purpose when their fathers, grandfathers or great-grandfathers struggled to make ends meet, that is no longer the case. They seem to think in other words, that in a society as affluent as our own, workers can readily fend for themselves in the so-called free market; workers have no need to organize. Sad to say, they are wrong about that."

Father Higgins, whose philosophy of labor-management relations was shaped by encyclicals on wealth distribution from such popes as Leo XIII and Paul VI, is credible when arguing that America is still an immigrant nation with an immigrant church. The millions arriving from Southeast Asia and Latin America, "have less protection than the German, Italian, Polish, Irish and other immigrants of the past: They are low on skills in a high-tech society."

Should any new priests being ordained want a ministry that combines Franciscan simplicity with Jesuit scholarship, they should head for the next strike or union rally. Father Higgins will likely be there. He's the one who'll be citing both Mother Teresa and Mother Jones. Washington Post Writers Group.

Advertisement for Turkish Airlines featuring a large image of the Istanbul skyline with the text: 'ISTANBUL Make a point of it. With Turkish Airlines. For centuries, Istanbul was the centre of ancient civilisation. And today it's easy to see why. Although much has changed, Istanbul is still very central when travelling to the Middle East or to Asia. And quite possibly very central to the enjoyment of your trip as well. Especially on Turkish Airlines. You'll have the comfort of our modern fleet of planes which offer you extra leg room and wide Business Class seating. Add to this our warm Turkish hospitality, and you just may find yourself thinking we're an important centre of modern civilisation too.' Includes a map of flight routes and the Turkish Airlines logo.

GERMANY: Reunified Land Lacking a Dream in the Face of Adversity

Continued from Page 1

to change. A powerful country that has defined itself for half a century by economic success and political consensus now stands troubled and pessimistic at the edge of a generational transition.

The country that Mr. Kohl has shepherded from the cocoon of U.S. and NATO protection into a new vulnerability as the major power in the Continent's center is once again where it hoped never to be — at the heart of a volatile and struggling Central Europe.

The fall of the Wall and swift reunification — all accomplished in a historic instant of extraordinary happenstance and well-timed spurts of international leadership — forced a new beginning upon Germany.

It is a painful time for a country unaccustomed to difficulty. Economists say Germany suffers structural woes that will produce long recession, high unemployment and continuing temptations for major companies to export jobs. "I see no light at the end of the tunnel," said Willi Liebrich, director of the Ifo research institute in Munich.

A national poll by ZDF television last month found 96 percent of Germans were unhappy with their country's plight. While 4 percent said Germany is "all right," 46 percent saw "big problems," 38 percent worried about a "difficult crisis" and 12 percent were so morose as to say Germany "faces catastrophe."

Politicians and business leaders of all stripes speak of a battle for resources pitting rich against poor, East against West, and even generation against generation.

Chancellor Kohl has told aides he feels obliged to stay in office for several more years. In part because of the historical drift he sees in the postwar generation of politicians.

The chancellor spelled out his fears in a television interview, saying that if Germany failed to complete its own unification and European integration in the next few years, "we will experience the same evil spirits that have re-emerged in Yugoslavia and Central Europe."

"We are not invulnerable to nationalism, chauvinism and xenophobia, to all the evils that have found their way here often enough."

In a preview of one of his main campaign themes for the re-election effort next year, Mr. Kohl presented himself as a historical bridge to the "immense suffering" of World War II and warned that Germany and Europe could once again "stand before the question of war or peace" in the next century.

"Kohl may recognize the problems, but what has been done about nationalism and its violent impact here?" asked Margarita Mathiopoulos, a Greek-German banker, political scientist and author of "The End of the Bonn Republic."

"What Germany needs," she said, "is leadership that does not succumb to the romantic, racially based nationalism" that raises the specter of fascist ideology. Without strong mainstream leadership and a healthy sense of nationhood, she said, Germany risks a dangerous vacuum filled by extremists offering simple solutions.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel's calls for "healthy patriotism" would be unremarkable almost anywhere else. But for many in Germany's postwar generation, the very ideas of patriotism and leadership are tainted, primitive reminders of Hitler and Goebbels and their manipulation of the people.

The word for leader, *Führer*, was poisoned by Hitler. Even casual use of the word in conversation causes many Germans to gulp.

Since the 1950s, Germany has measured its stability and its adoption of democratic ideals

largely through the success of its automobile and machine-tool industries and the solidity of the German mark. Now many are asking if the national foundation does not need something more.

A few weeks ago, 500 billboards with the slogan "Germany Is Becoming More German" sprouted around Berlin. The words are imposed over a masked or bandaged face of a woman staring through a half-dozen daggers that pierce the wall behind her.

The billboards are the attempt of the artist, Katharina Sievering, to confront Germans with their self-image. "The poster assumes Germans have a bad conscience and that Germans are feared," said Peter Herbstreuth, art critic of *Tagesspiegel* in Berlin.

For the last 50 years, Germans have pursued a different ideal: the successful manager who aims for compromise and consensus, disdaining personal vision or charismatic appeal.

"The whole of modern German society is built on cooperation and continuity," said Mr. Leggewie, the political scientist. "Parties, newspapers, industry — none of them is used to competition or confrontation. Neither is the government: We spent half a century as the object of other countries' foreign policies. Even the '60s were not the national crisis for us that it was for the French."

But in an era of confrontation both in German society and in a Europe rolling with ethnic and economic conflict, that model may no longer suffice.

"Our society's greatest weakness is an engagement gap," said Werner Hoyer, 41, leader in parliament of the Free Democrats, the junior partners in Mr. Kohl's coalition. "You don't get involved unless it immediately helps your business or family. We have no tradition of volunteerism as you do."

The generation of Mr. Kohl and former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had the will, the burning desire to build something new, he stressed.

In the face of rising social tensions and an influx of political and economic refugees, accompanied by a violent scapegoating of foreigners, Germans look toward their political leaders for a vision of the future. They come away empty-handed and frustrated. The country suffers from a deep disaffection with politics.

Many of Germany's troubles are similar to problems facing most major industrial nations. The need for structural economic change, the dangers of ethnic strife and the failure of politicians to provide answers have been dominant themes in the United States, Britain and France.

But as in so many of this century's most important issues, what sets Germany apart now is its struggle with history. Germans from all major parties watched Bill Clinton's presidential campaign with jealousy, marveling at Americans' ability to generate hope in hard times. Mr. Kohl admired Margaret Thatcher's knack for combining tough policies in Britain with optimistic politics of hope.

In Germany, however, pessimism reigns, a cultural tradition with deep roots and often unhappy consequences. "There is *Götterdämmerung* everywhere in Germany," Mr. Hoyer said.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel speaks of "a national identity crisis" and the "sharpest economic crisis" since the Depression.

Germans have reacted to the strains of reunification and the collapse of its direct neighbor, the Communist East bloc, with an endless re-examination of what it means to be German. "We Germans," said Malte Lehming in a com-

mentary in *Tagesspiegel*, "find ourselves in a permanent condition of self-searching, a kind of eternal puberty."

An exasperated Mr. Kohl recently complained about "all this moaning and whining. No other country would have responded to its unification, a gift of history, with so much public brooding."

Indeed, despite his problems, Germany has managed to use Europe's system of linked currencies to spread the cost of German reunification around the Continent, and Germans continue to have one of the highest standards of living and the most generous benefits and work conditions in the world.

The chancellor has taken to regularly scolding his countrymen for taking their leisure as a birthright and for "spreading cultural pessimism," attitudes he says would have prevented the West Germans of the 1950s from creating their "economic miracle" out of the ruins of World War II.

Scandals resulting in the disgraced departure of four nationally known politicians so far this year have only reinforced the public impression that the new generation of politicians lacks the moral fiber of, for example, former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who fled Nazi Germany and returned as an underground fighter.

"The impact is considerable: While 90 percent of Germans voted in 1990, a third of Germans tell poll-takers now that they plan to boycott the elections next year."

Among Germans 14 to 27 years old, according to a new poll commissioned by the Ministry for Women and Youth, 47 percent of those questioned in what used to be West Germany said they were proud to be German, while in former East Germany 68 percent of the youths expressed such pride.

"Why must I be a patriot?" said Egon Zeidler, a shopkeeper in former East Berlin. "Somewhere in my head, I still think if we Germans aren't going to be a great military power, we should at least be a great economic power. And then, comes national pride that someone smart can awaken. And what's the next step? Kicking the next guy. And that's how it starts."

"It," of course, is the terrifying memory that lurks in the minds of older Germans and their children, if not in the youngest Germans. Even a generation removed, the memory is enough to render patriotism a soiled, suspicious concept.

Since the Gulf War, Germany has struggled over its future military role, debating endlessly the clash between the country's postwar pacifism and its new, post-unification responsibility to share military burdens with the United States and the United Nations.

President Richard von Weizsäcker — who has asked Germany's allies to be patient as the country seeks a middle ground between its historic extremes of pacifism and militarism — has grown impatient with politicians who shy from recognizing that a united Germany has its own interests.

The dilemma Germany will face in coming years is a choice between the extremes — whether right-wing nationalism or left-wing denial of nationhood — and the middle. Weizsäcker's honest balancing act of national interests with the postwar pledge to avoid going it alone.

Answers will be a long time coming, and they will be hard fought. But for politicians of the postwar generation — and for young Germans of the post-Wall generation — the only alternative to a dangerous flirtation with extremism is a rigorous attempt to find their own answer to the identity question.

FACING A TROUBLED FUTURE?

DIVIDED NATION

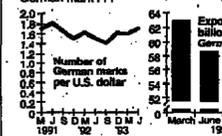
Despite a common language and many shared traditions, East and West Germans remain far apart in attitudes and interests. Surveys indicate that, compared with their Western counterparts, Easterners are:

- more pacifistic;
- more optimistic about their own lives;
- more wary of international alliances;
- and more dependent on government.

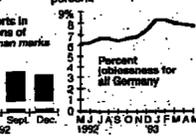


ECONOMY

A recession and high unemployment created when East Germany's industrial base collapsed have been exacerbated by the strength of the German mark...



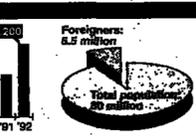
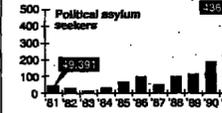
Officially, Eastern Germany's jobless rate — including the unemployed and those on make-work projects and retraining programs — stands at 65 percent, unofficial estimates 60-60 percent.



COMPETITIVENESS

The World Competitiveness Report, released last week by the Geneva World Economic Forum, shows Germany slipping to fifth from second overall among 38 industrial nations, and to ninth from second in the quality of its business management. The report cited Germany's falling per capita income — a result of absorbing the poor East, rising inflation and struggle for national identity.

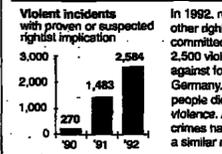
IMMIGRATION



More than a million foreigners have moved to Germany since the country was reunited in 1990. In 1992, 440,000 entrants applied for political asylum, the only legal route for most foreigners. This year, 159,000 asylum-seekers arrived in the first five months. Germany has decided to turn away illegal migrants at its borders and deport asylum-seekers whose applications have been rejected.

Germany last year accepted 78 percent of all refugees seeking political asylum in the 12-country European Community. And Germany has accepted more than 300,000 refugees from the war in the Balkans, more than any other country.

RIGHTIST VIOLENCE



In 1992, neo-Nazis and other rightist radicals committed more than 2,500 violent incidents against foreigners in Germany. Seventeen people died in the violence. Anti-foreigner crimes have continued at a similar rate this year.

Bonn Takes Over 2d Inquiry Of Arson at Moroccan's Home

MONCHENGLADBACH, Germany — The federal prosecutor took over an arson investigation Monday after a Moroccan woman narrowly escaped death from the second of two fires that have been set at her home.

In Berlin, the police arrested three men for beating and robbing a Japanese tourist in a commuter train station. The suspects screamed anti-foreigner slogans and gave the Nazi salute as they

struggled to avoid arrest late Sunday, the police said.

The outbreaks occurred shortly before a new law is to take effect Thursday to make it more difficult for foreigners to seek refugee status in Germany.

Authorities in Mönchengladbach, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from Solingen in western Germany, said the arson attack was carried out about 2:40 A.M. Monday.

Firemen rescued a Moroccan woman, 31, who had been asleep on the ground floor and had to revive her. She was reported in serious condition from smoke inhalation.

In an attack two weeks earlier, which caused little damage, the arsonists set a blaze and spray-painted a swastika on the building, leading the federal prosecutor to assume a rightist terrorist crime and to take over the investigation from local police.

Remnant of Cold War Lifted

LONDON — Diplomats of Britain and Russia have buried a remnant of the Cold War, agreeing to abolish the 205 limit on diplomats and officials of the other side, the Foreign Office said Monday.

Off Ireland's Coast, A New Way to Fish Aran Islanders Seize for Help In the Seas of EC Paperwork

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

INISHMORE ISLAND, Ireland — The fiercely independent people of this limestone rock, the largest of the three Aran Islands on the western edge of Europe, recall that in the old days the fishermen did not bother to learn to swim because that would only prolong the agony of drowning.

Now, the fishing industry has shrunk because of competition from Spanish and other fleets, and the 2,000 people of the islands acknowledge that they will have to learn to swim in the bureaucratic sea of paperwork for European Community financing programs in Brussels if they are to keep these islands worth living on. Last year the islanders, who have had television only since 1975, voted against the second on European political union known as the Maastricht treaty though Irish voters as a whole approved it by a wide margin.

Most islanders agree with Colie Hernon, the 70-year-old chief of the volunteer lifeboat station and manager of the airstrip, that the answer is tourism, cashing in on the rugged beauty that James Joyce described as "the holy island that sleeps like a great shark on the gray water of the Atlantic Ocean."

Mr. Hernon seems to reflect the tiny independence of the place when he says he hopes that tourists, mostly German, who come every year by the thousands, will bolster the local economy yet not buy up old stone houses and rock-fence farms. The lifetime resident, whose first language is Gaelic, as it is for almost everyone else here, fears that the Germans, the Dutch and others from the continent, might "replace our indigenous people, begin to close off beaches."

To this end, he said, he is trying to persuade the Federation of Irish Islands, a group of 15 smaller islands ringing the island country, to take a drastic measure. As Gaelic-speaking areas, many of the islands receive special EC financing, funneled through Dublin, to preserve the ancient Celtic language and culture. But Mr. Hernon wants the islands federation to tell officials in Brussels to cut off the Gaelic preservation funds and to give all the islands direct financing for economic development projects, many of them related to tourism.

With such financing, he feels, the islands can control their economy, reduce emigration and prevent foreigners from buying up the island. Mr. Hernon noted that when the Danes rejected the Maastricht treaty last year, one reason was fear that it would make it easier for Germans to buy up Danish homes. Denmark approved an amended version this month.

"Yes, the Germans are the paymasters of the EC," he said. "So in a way we're trying to use their money to keep them out." Asked if such a plan was realistic, he said that native cannyness could win out. "I think people on islands are more intelligent than mainlanders. They have to live by their wits. If you're out in the middle of the Atlantic you depend on your wits. You're on your own. On the mainland, out in a bog, unless you fall into a bog hole, nothing can happen to you."

The island's economic problems prompt continuing emigration of young people, and the prospects for relying heavily on any source of income other than tourism seem dim. There is still a good trade in knitted woolen sweaters. But the international recession led AT&T to pull out of an electronic parts plant that employed 33 people a year ago; it is now run by an independent operator with six employees.

The fishing industry is hampered, Mr. Hernon said, by incursions from foreign trawlers, mostly Spanish.

Out on the road near the village of Killyronan, a 68-year-old native who has returned after 40 years as a construction laborer in England offered a simpler analysis. Coleman Connelly, who drives a jarvey cart pulled by an 11-year-old brown pony, said of the tourists who hire him, "Only for them, you wouldn't have nothing here."

Deirdre Bryan, a 26-year-old whose father is from nearby Galway but who has lived most of her life in the United States, said she would like to live on the island. But she said her master's degree in history from Boston College meant little in the job market here, where many of the young men and women have degrees in hotel management but wait on tables during the tourist season, then roam mainland Ireland and Continental Europe for work.

Employers In Italy Stall Labor Pact

Reuters

ROME — The Italian government was unable Monday to make progress in getting employers to sign a labor pact that Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi believes is crucial to achieve world credibility.

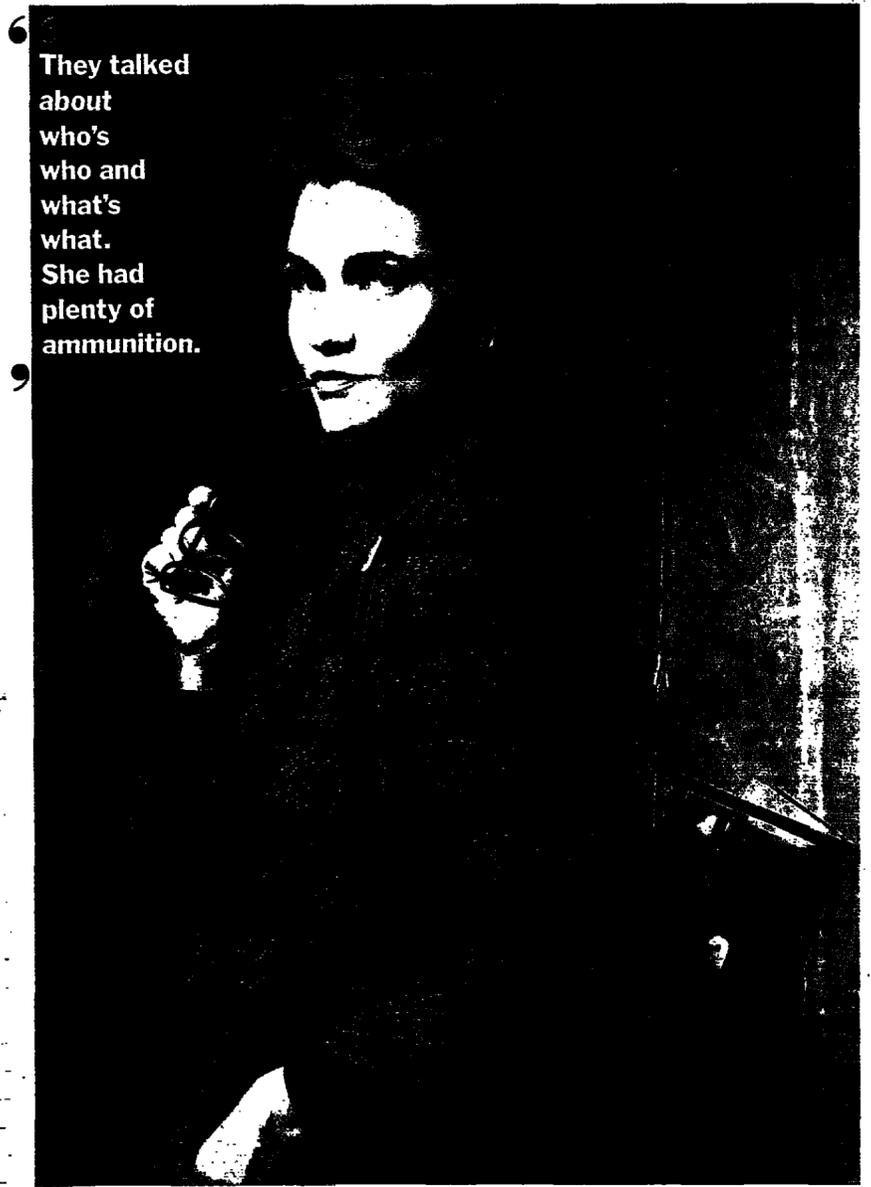
"There was no step forward," said Luigi Abete, chairman of the main employers' body, Confindustria, after the latest session of talks with Mr. Ciampi. He said there was still a 50-50 chance that a deal could be worked out.

Italy's three main union groupings have been ready to sign for the last week, but Confindustria has been holding out for major concessions on salary structure.

With inflation at a 20-year low, the government is trying to build on a deal signed in July 1992 that broke the automatic link between wages and the cost of living.

The package lays down guidelines for national wage bargaining for the rest of the decade and tries to give Italy more flexible rules on labor mobility. The aim is to ensure that wage costs will not fuel inflation once the recession ends.

Mr. Ciampi, who has said the Italian accord could serve as a model for all Europe, had been hoping for an agreement before leaving for Tokyo to take part in the July 7 to 9 meeting of the leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies.



They talked about who's who and what's what. She had plenty of ammunition.

TIME THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE

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JAVICO 150

ATTACK ON BAGHDAD / SUPPORT FOR CLINTON

Clinton Benefits By Leap in Rating

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

After months of public skepticism over his decisiveness on the world stage, President Bill Clinton's decision to attack Iraq has given him a substantial lift in his ratings for handling both foreign policy and his overall job as president, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

The poll found that two-thirds of Americans approved of the strike on the Iraqi intelligence headquarters in Baghdad, more than approve of Mr. Clinton's handling of the Bosnia and Somalia crises. Though such boosts do not generally last long, the Times/CBS poll found that Mr. Clinton gained significantly after the raid. After the attack, 50 percent of Americans approved of the way he was handling his overall job; last week, only 39 percent approved.

More specifically, 49 percent said after the bombing that they approved of Mr. Clinton's stewardship of foreign policy, just before the attack, the public was split, with an approval of 36 percent and disapproval of 40 percent.

As Mr. Clinton prepares to travel to Tokyo next week for the economic summit meeting, White House officials seized on the air strike as evidence that the president is sure-handed in international affairs. The administration sent out its top military officials, most notably General Colin L. Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on a series of television and newspaper interviews over two days to praise Mr. Clinton as a tough leader who would not be bullied by Saddam Hussein.

The incident appears to be the latest in a line of what scholars call "rally events," in which presidents point to dramatic uses of force abroad or diplomatic breakthroughs in seeking to rally Americans around their flag, their troops and their commander in chief.

President George Bush's popularity surged by 18 percentage points in January 1991, when the allied air war against Iraq began, according to the Gallup Organization. Gallup also found that President Jimmy Carter got a 19 percentage point boost when the American hostages were seized in Iran in November 1979. President Gerald R. Ford gained 11 percentage points after the Mayaguez incident in May 1975, when he sent in commandos to retrieve an American ship and crew seized by the Cambodians. The Vietnam peace agreements in January 1973 gave President Richard Nixon a 16-percentage-point lift.

The national telephone poll was conducted both before and after the attack on Sunday. Interviews with 1,363 adults were completed June 21 to 24; 622 of the same individuals were interviewed a second time after the attack in order to gauge their initial reactions.

Seeking to contrast himself with Mr. Bush, whom he depicted as preoccupied with matters abroad, Mr. Clinton campaigned with promises to focus on domestic issues. But he has been distracted by foreign crises. And for the sake of his domestic agenda, aides said, it was important for him to be viewed as a strong world leader.

Despite the public's increased confidence in the president, some analysts said they doubted that the bombing would give him a sustained stronger image as a leader.

"In the short term, it's clearly going to give him a bump politically," said Barbara Kellerman, a political scientist and an authority on presidents and world leadership.

"But I'd describe it as no more than a goose bump in the international community," she added. "In the long run this is going to be inconsequential. He has had opportunities that he bypassed in terms of addressing more serious issues like international terrorism or the situation in Eastern Europe — with perhaps the single exception of giving strong support of Boris Yeltsin."

The poll does show that while the attack brought slight upticks in other measurements of Mr. Clinton's performance, Americans still have many reservations about him.

The public's confidence in his ability to deal wisely with a difficult international crisis inched up by 5 percentage points. But the results were still unfavorable: After the attack, 39 percent expressed confidence in his crisis-handling ability, while just 34 percent did so beforehand. Both before and after the bombing, more than 50 percent said that they were uneasy about Mr. Clinton's approach.



Nizar Hamdoun, the Iraqi delegate to the United Nations, taking a break during the Security Council meeting.

Only 5 Clinton Aides Were In on Plan

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The unexpected missile strike against Iraq's intelligence headquarters was a result of weeks of intensive planning so secret that no more than five top White House aides had any knowledge of the discussions, according to Clinton administration officials.

By concealing the conclusion that Baghdad was responsible for an assassination plot against George Bush during his visit to Kuwait in April, aides provided a veil of secrecy that gave President Bill Clinton the advantage of surprise when military retaliation came. It also helped him to appear decisive and resolute in his most significant action yet as commander in chief.

One consequence, however, was that the secrecy also made the White House appear less than candid.

On Friday, Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers assured reporters during a noon briefing that Mr. Clinton had not yet received a final report from the FBI about Iraqi involvement in the assassination plot.

Mr. Clinton had read the report Thursday, White House officials acknowledged. He had learned of the conclusion Wednesday night after summoning Vice President Al Gore and senior national security advisers to his personal quarters in the White House to discuss the case, and he had settled on the military response during another secret session Thursday night.

Mr. Clinton formally ordered the military strike Friday, just before Ms. Myers's briefing.

Yet, the meetings, the report and the military decision had all been kept from the press secretary and her immediate superior, the White House communications director, Mark Gearan. White House officials said they said they had not intended to put Ms. Myers in the position of misleading the public, but had simply sought

to avoid doing anything that might jeopardize the military strike.

"She didn't know because we didn't tell her," a senior administration official said without apology Sunday. "We didn't tell a lot of people. It was all compartmentalized, and we did not have a leak."

Senior officials said they did not become aware of Ms. Myers's misstatement until she called it to Mr. Gearan's attention after both

'If I had been told, I would have either had to tip off the operation or lie, and I've never knowingly lied.'
Dee Dee Myers

had been briefed on Saturday for the first time.

A near-defiant sense of pride was tangible at the White House on Sunday, where W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, and Samuel Berger, his deputy, were given credit for managing the operation.

With Mr. Clinton still viewed warily by many in the military and facing criticism from some Europeans for being too cautious in Bosnia, some White House officials pointed to the strike as an example of his willingness to use military force when justified.

While it was clearly not a motivation for the strike, the likelihood that Mr. Clinton's standing in public opinion polls would rise, as support for most presidents has after military actions, appeared to have contributed to the buoyant mood.

The triumphant air also reflected a sense of having conquered what has proved a self-defeating penchant for leaks, a problem that se-

nior officials said was very much on their minds.

A particular challenge, they said, was that the need to determine Iraqi responsibility in the alleged plot against Mr. Bush meant involving the Justice Department, the FBI, the CIA and the Pentagon. They said they had limited the circulation of cables, had consulted only once with a former aide to Mr. Bush and hardly at all with Congress, and had otherwise made "a real effort to keep as few people as possible involved."

Among the other circumstances that allowed the strike to be carried out without even a hint of public warning, the officials said, were inaccurate reports in The New York Times and The Washington Post that said the administration would not reach a decision about how to respond to the assassination plot until after the trial in Kuwait of 14 men accused in the plot.

Those reports, both of which quoted unnamed American officials, may have helped to keep the Iraqi government off guard, officials said.

But senior officials insisted that those accounts were not part of any deliberate effort to mislead, and that reporters must have relied on sources who did not have full knowledge of administration planning.

Other steps to guarantee secrecy nevertheless appeared to be provoking second thoughts. Ms. Myers, who said her exclusion from the discussions "meant that her misstatement had been an honest mistake," was said to have been concerned about the potential cost to her credibility.

David Gergen, the presidential counselor, said in an interview Sunday. "If we missed people, that was our mistake, but it was not intentional."

Sea-Based Missiles Ease U.S. Planning

New Strategy Avoids Touchy Issues

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A military message from the raid on Baghdad was that the United States believes it can rely on sea-launched missiles instead of manned warplanes to deliver devastating strikes anywhere in the world, experts said Monday.

Even on the limited scale involved in hitting the Iraqi intelligence headquarters, it signaled a new U.S. freedom from the need to negotiate with allied governments for permission to use their airfields and airspace.

"Even if you fly off aircraft carriers, your planes are usually going to have to pass through other countries' airspace, which they claim to control," said Colonel Andrew Duncanson of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

"Nobody really complains about a missile going overhead," he added.

In the raid on Baghdad, some of the missiles apparently flew over the territory of Arab countries.

The Tomahawk missiles used in the attack are never going to be a silver bullet capable of knocking out an enemy. For example, they cannot track moving targets such as the Scud mobile missiles that Iraq used during the Gulf War.

But these missiles are accurate enough to hit buildings and tear up airfields and other fixed installations, even in the center of the biggest cities, when fired from open seas, where U.S. warships can be out of range of enemy attack.

With enough missiles, the U.S. Navy could wreak havoc in any nation's military and economic infrastructure, strategic planners said.

By underscoring U.S. capabilities for unilateral action, the operation should bolster the credibility of warnings from Washington to other governments about military action to punish state-sponsored terrorism or to preempt efforts to build nuclear or other outlawed weapons.

In this sense, the attack was an example of future warfare as seen by U.S. and European military planners: punitive attacks launched either by allied coalitions or by the United States acting alone as a global sheriff.

To spare political embarrassment to other governments, the United States has emphasized that the air strike was part of a bilateral

conflict involving Iraq and the United States.

That point, stressed in the Security Council by Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was intended partly to intimidate other radical governments and partly to prevent Iraqi recriminations against pro-Western Arab nations in the Gulf.

Both those political purposes had to be underpinned by the military reality of highly accurate, non-nuclear missiles and many target-mapping satellites, assets that no country possesses to a significant degree except the United States.

The importance of this shift to missiles in enhancing U.S. room for maneuver emerges clearly in comparison with the Reagan administration's air attack on Libya seven years ago.

Rated a military success in demonstrating Libyan vulnerability to Western air power, the operation nonetheless exposed U.S. allies to damaging political fallout.

Britain incurred Libyan wrath because the F-111s flew from British air bases. France faced ire in Washington for refusing to let the planes officially use French airspace.

This time, Tomahawk missiles handled the job alone. Other branches of the armed services are traditionally reluctant to let a single arm monopolize a mission, but the political advantages of missiles prevailed.

Indeed, edginess among neighboring Arab countries, including the main participants in the anti-Baghdad coalition during the Gulf War, was confirmed by Saudi Arabia's refusal, prior to the raid, to permit any reinforcement of U.S. air power based there.

Questioned about this on television soon after the attack, Vice President Al Gore cut short the discussion about the allies' squeamishness by pointing out that the Tomahawk missiles had enabled the Pentagon to dispense with the diplomatic problems of obtaining local facilities.

Elaborating that point, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin said that the United States could proceed to cut down the number of its aircraft carriers, which are increasingly vulnerable to enemy fire, because so many other types of warships have acquired long-range striking power thanks to the development of these sea-based missiles.

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The devaluation of the pound last autumn has made business education and international schooling in Britain more financially attractive for Americans and Europeans.

The continuing recession in Britain, while it has adversely affected both individuals and companies, provides more opportunities for foreigners to gain entry to high-level business courses. The effect is particularly noticeable in the case of courses leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

In what has recently been a fast-expanding field, there are now 115 MBA programs in Britain. This year, some of the leading management and business schools and the colleges that run them are reporting a marked increase in the number of overseas students.

Cranfield School of Management in Bedfordshire first started offering MBAs in the 1960s. Of the 160 students

There are 115 MBA programs in Britain

in the full-time course this year, 20 percent are from overseas. Two years ago, the figure was 12 percent. Students are now coming from African countries as well as Europe and the United States.

"We've had a drive to increase numbers from outside the U.K.," says Gill Marshall, Cranfield's marketing services manager. "We wanted to increase our international perspective so people would have a chance to mix with more people from different backgrounds."

The school has a growing number of collaborative ventures with other international business schools and universities. One popular option is the joint MBA degree course run with Groupe ESC Lyon in France, now in its third year. Students need to be fairly fluent in French to be accepted. During the second half of the program, 50 visiting students from other schools attend for a term, further enhancing the international flavor.

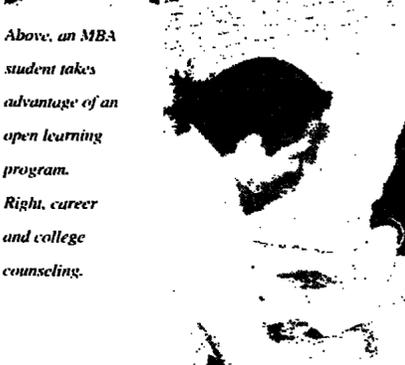
Nowadays, aspiring MBA students have to be more careful about the course they select. While the established schools continue to offer high-quality courses, the rapid expansion of the last few years has inevitably brought a lowering of standards in some institutions.

"At the low-ethical end of the business, it's simply a



Above, an MBA student takes advantage of an open learning program. Right, career and college counseling.

bums-on-seats operation," says Roger McCormick, director-general of the Association of MBAs. "The best are good, but too many of the schools are of cottage-industry size." He adds, however, that market forces will soon start to shake out the weaker schools. The association, which gives accreditation to courses, has recently turned down a number of new and second applications.



Some 55 percent of Strathclyde's MBA students are from outside Britain, including many from Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Around 1,400 take the Open Learning route, which allows for a minimum interruption in their professional lives. Students work at their own pace off-campus, with guidance from a tutor.

A significant change at Strathclyde has been the increase in the number of women studying full-time for an MBA - from 15 percent to 25 percent. "It reflects women's movement up the management ladder," Mr. Kirk says. "The MBA used to be seen as a very male thing, a gung-ho ticket to the boardroom. Women offer a

different perspective: they're competitive, but in a less aggressive way." Some of Britain's training institutions for the professions also attract more overseas than British students. The Architectural Association School of Architecture in London, the only independent one in Britain, has 400 students, 80 percent from overseas. Increasing numbers are coming from Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

To enter the AA's Graduate School, overseas students need to have a degree, though not necessarily in architecture. At undergraduate level, the qualifications are more modest. "We put a lot of emphasis on the applicant's portfolio and the personality they reveal in an interview," says Jacqueline Readwin, the school's assistant registrar. Students who live too far away to come for an interview are sometimes admitted on the basis of their portfolios. For younger students coming to Britain, there are more than 20 international schools, most of them in or around London, that provide a distinctly cosmopolitan atmosphere. While many students come from families who are temporarily based in Britain or where there is a need for boarding education, other parents have chosen this type of school in order to develop a more international outlook in their children.

Southbank International School in London has 40 nationalities among its 230 students, with an increasing number coming from Eastern Europe over the last couple of years. High priority is given to languages, so foreign students can continue with their mother tongue.

Milton Toukbin, the school's head teacher, says: "International schools have the flexibility to build a program around an individual student. This is very important when children are moving around the world: often they're very bright children, but with gaps in their knowledge."

Several schools report a growing interest in the International Baccalaureate among American students, as the value of the two-year course as a challenging preparation for college becomes more widely understood in the United States. "The IB has helped us to attract more international students in the last five years, particularly at high-school level," says Peter Hlozek, superintendent of the American Community School, which has campuses in Surrey and Middlesex and now boasts 49 nationalities among its 1,250 students. Some 40 percent of students in the high-school section are taking the IB.

The school stresses the value of offering students direct experience with many different cultural traditions and languages. "They become much more aware of other people's customs," says Mr. Hlozek.

Some British schools specializing in English are also attracting more students by providing flexibility between programs. At St. Clare's in Oxford, for example, students from America and Europe can now take English and then move on to the Liberal Arts program, which can secure students' credits at their home institutions.

Obtaining details about the schools can be time-consuming. Useful information is given in the new edition of the "Guide to Boarding Schools and Colleges" (John Catt Educational, £9.95), which describes several schools in Britain and includes an article about the background, ethos and curricula of each.



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Style



Countess Raine Spencer and Comte Jean-François de Chambrun, top left, and Ungaro's design for her gown; from exhibit at Palais Galliera, Jacques Fath models showing his 1954 stocking collection, above, and Fath and model Simone in his studio in 1951, right; and the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, far right.



The Apocalyptic Charm of the European Social Season

Continued from Page 1

"Blue is not my color — it doesn't go with my eyes," Baron Alexis de Redé, who has the right color eyes, but is the wrong sex for jewels; Isabel d'Ornano, wearing a black-and-white Valentino sweater set and pants, claiming that no one today wants a tiara except a museum; Daniel Alcouffe of the Louvre, insisting that royal jewels he has already.

The final act of this tragicomedy awaits the decision of the French courts as to whether Comte Henri is custodian of the family treasures — or outright owner who can dispose as he chooses.

The selling (or not) of France's royal heritage seems symbolic of a

sense of apocalypse hanging over this European social season. In general, the private parties have been more lavish than ever, while the public affairs when press photographers can get in) have been low-key. Thus, on the same June evening, high society divided itself between two events. In Venice, alongside the Biennale, Marella Agnelli and Liz Taylor co-hosted a politically correct AIDS benefit where \$2,500-a-plate guests included Yoko Ono (with her son by John Lennon) wearing a tuxedo with black lycra shorts. Even Taylor wore a simple Valentino pleated pantsuit, plus her signature diamonds.

Meanwhile back in Paris, guests (including the new U.S. ambassador, Pamela Harriman) swanned round the ball given in their splendid private home by the banker Michel David-Weill and his wife, Hélène, for their daughter Agathe. The hostess, in rubies set off by a black lace Oscar de la Renta dress for Balmain, held court in a decor of noble ruins — a re-creation of a Hubert Robert painting in their collection.

Another hot-invitation ticket in Paris is the private party that the financier Jimmy Goldsmith is giving Saturday at his Chez Laurent

Restaurant — for his daughter Jemima and to celebrate his turning 60 this year.

An international crowd has already converged on London, where last Thursday Nemir Kirdar and his wife, Nada, used the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Investcorp (part owner of Saks Fifth Avenue and Gucci, inter alia) to set the Victoria & Albert Museum jumping. Nada Kirdar, wearing an Impressionist floral chiffon dress by Christian Lacroix (floating chiffon is this season's look) led guests from the ice sculpture with its non-stop caviar service through to the V & A's garden. There a bedouin tent had been pitched, with two chandeliers hanging like a harvest moon over the ornamental pond. Estée Lauder, in cyclamen satin Givenchy dress and matching hat, Jerry Zipkin, and Princess Firyal of Jordan all congratulated the American designer John Funt, who had transformed the V & A's entrance hall with a pergola of peonies filled with twittering birds in cages.

The self-styled wedding of the season will be in England on July 10, when Princess Diana's erstwhile stepmother, Countess Raine Spencer, marries Comte Jean-François de Chambrun (who is currently

solving a trifling matter of a threat to seize his furniture over a claim for unpaid bills). The 63-year-old third-time bride, who has been queening it at the Ritz in Paris throughout June, will be wearing a pink-and-white patterned taffeta gown by Emanuel Ungaro, who has also made the dress — butterfly print and crystal pleats — for the civil ceremony.

Well, at least someone is ordering a new wardrobe. These social happenings used to be the motor that drove the fashion industry forward. Yet Paris couturiers are moaning that most of the guests did not have a new ball gown even for the David-Weill affair, which is the most important Paris party in a long while. It was also bring-out-the-old-gowns for a gala benefit in Paris two weeks ago for Britain's Royal Ballet. Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth's sister, was guest of honor at a performance of "Mayerling," and a dinner was thrown by the wife of the mayor of Paris, Bernadette Chirac (in a pale green and black cape dress by Guy Laroche), in the gilded salons of the Hôtel de Ville.

If the seriously rich are still giving fancy parties in the privacy of their own mansions, why are the

couturiers hurting? There is a sudden sense that the grand evening gown is going out of fashion. The ball dress has had a long reign since Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria were on their thrones, but after more than a century in style, it may now have had its Last Waltz.

Last week, a fashion exhibition opened in Paris that catches the fashion moment of the grand gown. Jacques Fath in the 1950s was the couturier who — even more than Christian Dior — made dresses to make merry. Fath's dresses draping the bosom, gripping the waist and spreading into a meringue nest of skirt were the essence of the 1950s. The exhibition at the Palais Galliera (until Nov. 7) does not quite capture the froth and frivolity nor the prissy sexiness of the era, but an absorbing film brings to life the period when Fath dressed Rita Hayworth for her marriage to Prince Ali Khan and was the toast of fashionable Paris.

The show has more of Fath's curvy, feminine day clothes than his evening gowns, although there is one of the signature stiff-skirted white piqué numbers, albeit limp and yellowing.

The documentation and excellent catalogue, by the museum's

curator, Valérie Guillaume, capture the extravagance and glamour of the postwar period. It also shows Fath's accessories — perky hats and stockings with decorative garters or lace tops, which are revealed in the archive film as a lampshade skirt is drawn up over the thighs. Other footage expresses the joie de vivre of Fath, who was never happier than when dressing up for a costume party or making an entrance with his wife, Genevieve, who carried on the business for

three years after the designer's death from leukemia in 1954. The museum show also marks the current renaissance of the house of Jacques Fath, under its Dutch-born designer Tom Van Lingen.

If the ball gown was once the height of elegance, why should it have gone from romantic and coquettish to party pooper? Maybe the answer lies just in the vagaries of fashion. The biggest concentration of ball gowns — including sweeping black velvet from Gi-

venchy and a puff of raspberry satin from Balenciaga — appeared not on the dance floor, but in a sale of couture gowns held on June 9 by the Drouot auction house. Significantly, the top prices of more than 100,000 francs (\$17,000) went not to the sculpted gowns with spreading skirts, but to slithers of bias-cut chiffon made by Madeleine Vionnet in 1933. These wispy dresses look like the modern way to dress for midsummer nights 60 years later.

SHOPWATCH

The Handbag as an Art Form

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is 10 years since Renaud Pellegrino made the sturdy, practical ladies' handbag his particular art form. Looking at the window of his store on Rue Saint Honoré is like looking at a surreal art exhibit: here a bucket bag, its mesh fabric a sieve of holes; there small purses shaped like a bishop's miter, their maypole of grosgrain ribbons stitched into colorful striped bags. A pink satin evening purse has lips for clasps à la Dalí.

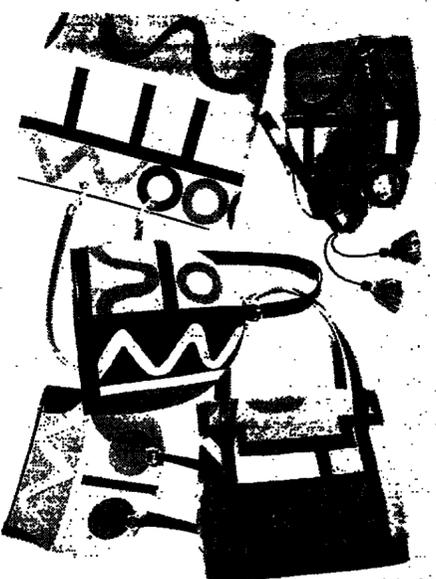
Raffia makes the most striking bags of the spring-summer season — currently at sale prices in his two Paris stores. A hot wind from Africa has blown in bold tribal motifs appliquéd in leather or tufts of straw, looking like some savage totem. For a more conventional look, straw pompons decorate classic shapes.

"When clothes are strict, there should be fantasy in accessories," says Pellegrino, who first opened a tiny boutique in 1988 and now sells internationally, from New York to Tokyo.

"It starts with the shape: I think of it and do a tiny sketch," he says. "Afterwards I think of the problem of the handle and the closure. The problem is the production. There are a lot of things you can't do."

The price of technique and original design is from 1,700 francs to 4,000 (\$295 to \$695) a bag, but up to 40 percent less during the sale. His fashionable clientele considers the bags collectibles and also buys the original accessories. They include those fancy, frivolous, glamorous gloves — in jewel-colored leathers and suede or in mesh set with rhinestones — for which Paris and Rue de Rivoli were once famous, before T-shirts and tourism took over.

Pellegrino has also created classics, especially the miter-shaped bag that he called "Cardinal" when



Some of Renaud Pellegrino's handbags.

he invented it five years ago. It now comes in seven sizes and all kinds of fabrics, from solid-grain leather for daytime to glossy calf, satin and grosgrain. His search for modern and ethnic feel. There may be a touch of the hippies for the autumn-winter season, but it is not a 1970s revival collection.

"I try not to look back," Pellegrino says. Renaud Pellegrino, 348 Rue Saint Honoré, 75001, and 15 Rue de Cherche-Midi, 75006, Paris.

Suzy Menkes

BIG SALE
SPRING SUMMER
COLLECTION
ESCADA
Paris left bank
Marie-Martine
8, rue de Sèvres,
Paris 6th



Bill Moyers, Television Journalist

People at the top read the Trib.

Herald Tribune

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE game between the grandmasters Bent Larsen of Denmark and Gata Kamsky of Brooklyn from Round 10 of the Fourth Miguel Najdorf International Tournament in Buenos Aires shows the 19-year-old American nicely carrying out the Reshevsky strategy. His victory in this encounter helped him tie for first place with the Latvian grandmaster Aleksei Shirov.

The move-order Larsen chose in his Scheveningen Variation Sicilian Defense with 4... Nc6 discourages White from using a kind of Keres Attack, after 5 Nc3 d6, with 6 g4! because there is no black knight at f6 that the g pawn could drive away with 7 g5. Kamsky developed calmly and unassumingly with 6 Be2.

After 9... Bd7, one of the main paths of the Scheveningen was revealed: the play is primarily positional, although White will keep an eye out for whatever incidental chances to attack the black king might turn up; Black will look for his targets of opportunity on the queenside, particularly on the c file. Mostly, White plays either 10 Nb3, 10 Qe1 or 10 Kh1, rather than Kamsky's 10 Qd3, but he soon played 13 Nb3 anyway to delay an exchange of knights and 14 Kh1 to get his king off the g1-a7 diagonal,

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Kamsky	Larsen	Kamsky	Larsen
1 e4	c5	28 Qf2	Bb8
2 Nf3	e6	29 Nf3	Qd8
3 d4	exd4	30 Qd3	Qc7
4 Nf4	Nc6	31 Nf3	Qc7
5 Nc3	g6	32 Qd3	Qc7
6 g4	g6	33 Qd3	Qc7
7 Q-O	Be7	34 Qd3	Qc7
8 Bg2	Qd7	35 Qd3	Qc7
9 Bc4	Qd7	36 Qd3	Qc7
10 Qd3	g6	37 Qd3	Qc7
11 Ke1	g6	38 Qd3	Qc7
12 a3	Qc7	39 Qd3	Qc7
13 Nf3	Rf8	40 Qd3	Qc7
14 Qd3	Rf8	41 Qd3	Qc7
15 Qd3	Rf8	42 Qd3	Qc7
16 Qd3	Rf8	43 Qd3	Qc7
17 Qd3	Rf8	44 Qd3	Qc7
18 Qd3	Rf8	45 Qd3	Qc7
19 Be4	de		Resigns

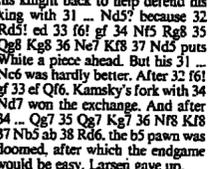
which can turn out to be unpredictably sensitive at inconvenient moments.

The Dane's 15... b4 16 ab4 was a standard procedure for obtaining a second half-open file against the white queen-side. And after 17 Qd2, the center thrust with 17... d5 18 e5 Nd4 19 Be4 de was a long-known stratagem for increasing the scope of the black pieces. But perhaps Larsen should have stopped to fathom L. Kamsky's motive in permitting it.

After 20 Qf2 Bb5 21 Rd8 Qd8 22 Rd1 Qe8 23 Be3!, Kamsky virtually forced the exchange of the black king bishop with 23... Bc5 24 Ne5. Here 24... Nc2? would have lost rook for knight after 25 N5e4,

Larsen, still following normal procedure for similar situations, played 24... e3 25 Qe3 Nc2 26 Qf2 Nb4, but now Kamsky made clear his strategy with 27 N3e4! Rb8 28 Qe3 Kb8 29 N4e6, with a fantastic knight outpost at d6.

After 31 h3, Larsen could not get his knight back to help defend his king with 31... Nd5? because 32 Rd5! ed 33 f6! of 34 Nf5 Rg8 35 Qg8 Kg8 36 Ne7 Kf8 37 Nd5 puts White a piece ahead. But his 31... Nc6 was hardly better. After 32 f6! of 33 of Qf6, Kamsky's fork with 34 Nd7 won the exchange. And after 34... Qe7 35 Qe7 Kg7 36 Nf8 Kf8 37 Nb5 ab 38 Rd6, the b5 pawn was doomed, after which the endgame would be easy. Larsen gave up.

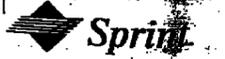


Position after 31... Nc6

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Belize (ITT per phone) 41	Dominican Republic 800-751-7877	Italy 172-1877	Nicaragua 02-161	Sweden 020-799-011	Venezuela-Spanish 800-1111-1
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Bolivia 0800-3333	El Salvador 191	Japan 0066-055-877	Panama 315	Taiwan 0800-14-0877	
Brazil 010-0016	Finland 9800-1-0284	Korea 809-16	Paraguay 008-12-800	Thailand 001-999-13-877	
British Virgin Isl. 1-800-877-8000	France 19-0087	Korea 809-16	Peru 196	Trinidad & Tobago 23	
Cambodia (Phnom Penh) 80-01-01	Germany 0130-0013	Korea 809-16			
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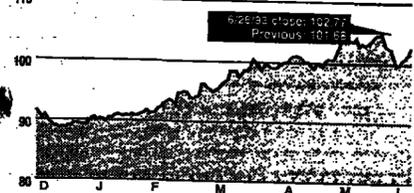
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, June 29, 1993

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THE TRIB INDEX: 102.77

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks on 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.	% Change
Asia/Pacific	22%	118.57	117.24	+1.15
Europe	40%	97.15	96.72	+0.43
N. America	35%	95.23	94.98	+0.25

Industrial Sectors	Max. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	103.23	101.88	+1.35
Utilities	108.92	107.52	+1.30
Finance	110.08	108.80	+1.18
Services	112.82	111.68	+1.02
Capital Goods	99.47	98.72	+0.75
Raw Materials	99.65	98.28	+1.28
Consumer Goods	87.46	86.67	+0.81
Miscellaneous	102.41	100.65	+1.75

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Losses Worse at Ferruzzi Division

MILAN — Montedison SpA restated its 1992 losses on Monday, showing the troubled industrial and chemical company far deeper in the red than it had reported last month. Trading in shares of Montedison and its parent company, Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, was suspended Monday on the Milan stock exchange pending the announcement that Montedison's loss in 1992 totaled 1,679 billion lire (\$1.083 billion), considerably worse than the previously reported 1,244 billion. Montedison said the restatement followed discovery of a loss of 320 billion lire by a foreign subsidiary. Montedison also said its parent company's loss was restated to 724 billion lire, far wider than the previously reported 404 billion lire. Ferruzzi Finanziaria's shareholders are scheduled to meet on Wednesday. Carlo Sama, the Montedison vice chairman and managing director, also told the annual shareholders meeting that Arturo Ferruzzi resigned as chairman. Mr. Ferruzzi's resignation was expected. The parent company announced on June 19 that Guido Rossi, a former communist senator and ex-president of the Italian stock market watchdog committee, would replace Mr. Ferruzzi as chairman of Ferruzzi Finanziaria. That change was part of a move by Ferruzzi's banks to take full control of Italy's second-largest private-sector industrial concern. Ferruzzi's banks said on June 18 that they would lay claim to the Ferruzzi family's 48 percent shareholding in Ferruzzi Finanziaria. (AP, Bloomberg)

Busch Taps Into Tsingtao China Brewer Plans Hong Kong Issue

HONG KONG — Anheuser-Busch Cos., the U.S. brewer of Budweiser beer, said Monday it would buy a 5 percent stake in Tsingtao Brewery Co., which will become the first Chinese company to sell shares in Hong Kong. Anheuser-Busch, based in St. Louis, Missouri, said it would buy 45 million Tsingtao class H shares, worth \$164 million. The stock is expected to begin trading July 15 in Hong Kong. After months of waiting through accounting hoops to bring its books up to international standard, Tsingtao said Monday it would sell 317.6 million H shares through an initial public offer and placement. The shares will sell for 2.80 Hong Kong dollars (35.9 cents) each. The offer opens Tuesday and closes Friday in Hong Kong. The initial offer price is 12.8 times the prospective earnings per share. Nine Chinese companies began racing to the Hong Kong bourse last October, when China's State Council, or cabinet, announced that a chosen few would be permitted to raise money by listing shares in the territory. Tsingtao had long been a favorite for the first spot. "They have name recognition and it's a leader company than the other eight trying to list," said Richard Wong, investment manager at Wardley Investment Services. "The Anheuser-Busch stake is a nice addition and just another vote of confidence." Anheuser-Busch said its 5 percent stake is only the beginning. "We have an interest in taking it higher but there are no agreements at this point," said John Koykka, vice president of finance and planning at the U.S. brewer. "It would be a matter of negotiation." Mr. Koykka said Anheuser-Busch's recent purchase of 17.7 percent of Mexico's top brewer, Grupo Modelo, was an example of the kind of stake it might eventually seek in Tsingtao. He added that brewing Budweiser beer in China is also a possibility. The U.S. company has been on an international expansion spree recently, setting up joint ventures with Japan's Kirin and Italy's Peroni to brew Budweiser in those countries. "The Anheuser-Busch placement is strategic," said Cheng Yan Jun, vice chairman and deputy general manager of Tsingtao Brewery. "This should boost shareholder confidence. Anheuser-Busch is the best in the West and we're the best in China, so it is a great combination." Mr. Cheng said the company would use the 859 million dollars raised in the issue to expand four of its factories and pay off foreign-denominated loans. Tsingtao Brewery is best known as China's first beer producer. Established 89 years ago, it now accounts for 90 percent of China's beer exports. It already holds 2.45 percent of the Chinese market, and Cheng said the only thing standing in the way of greater market share for the brewery is its own production capacity, which money from the share issue will expand. "They have customers knocking down their door, so even if they are a little heavy on pricing the shares will sell like hotcakes," said Stephanie Guz, an analyst at Smith New Court (Far East) brokerage. The company is forecasting after-tax profit in the year ending Dec. 31 of not less than 193 million yuan (\$5.2 million). But Steve MacNamee, director at Marlin Partners brokerage in Hong Kong, warned that if

Sanctions Loom In U.S.-Japan Trade Dispute

TOKYO — As the issue of numerical trade targets seemed to have reached insurmountable proportions in U.S.-Japan talks here, the United States faced a second thorny issue Monday: whether to retaliate against Japan for refusing to ease access to its \$240 billion public-works and government-procurement market. A U.S. Commerce Department spokesman said the government would decide Wednesday to either retaliate or continue talks in Washington aimed at opening the public markets. The negotiations began in Washington two weeks ago and ended with Japanese refusal to yield. The Commerce Department spokesman, who did not wish to be identified, said the United States is seeking to reopen negotiations. If unsuccessful, sanctions could come as early as Wednesday, which was the deadline set for the talks to end by the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor. The spokesman said he did not know what form sanctions could take, but in the past Washington has raised duties on imports from countries that violate U.S. trade laws. American companies have complained Japan's government and business customs largely keep U.S. and other foreign companies from bidding on architectural, engineering and construction projects in Japan. The United States demanded this month that Japan expand a 1988 agreement that allows U.S. concerns access to some government bidding and end a bidding process that favors Japanese companies. Arthur Alexander, president of the Japan Economic Institute, said it would be unwise for the United States to retaliate against Japan just a week before the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations meet in Tokyo. Meanwhile, W. Bowman Cutter, head of the U.S. delegation here, said it would be difficult — but not impossible — to reach a framework agreement on benchmark trade targets before the summit meetings start on July 7. Washington is demanding benchmarks on trade — for instance, the reduction of Japan's world trade surplus from the current 3.3 percent of gross national product to between 1 and 2 percent. Without specific targets it is difficult to measure progress in reducing the surplus and opening Japan to foreign goods, the Americans contend. American officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, acknowledged this basic difference had not been resolved. They said no further meeting was scheduled between now and the summit conference. The United States also wants Japan to increase imports of foreign manufactured goods by 33 percent in three years. It wants measurable improvement in such sectors as: • Japanese government procurement of foreign goods. • Access to Japan for U.S. banks and insurance companies. • Imports of U.S. automobiles and parts. American officials have warned that the U.S.-Japan relationship, including a security treaty, is threatened by the trade surplus, which reached \$49 billion with the United States in 1992. "The relationship is badly corroded," a U.S. official said Monday. (AP, Knight-Ridder)

Thinking Ahead In Europe, a War of Secession?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — If Europe were fighting the American Civil War, the South would be winning. Although the Maastricht treaty officially ushers in a European union, the EC these days is looking more and more like the Confederacy. And last week's Copenhagen summit only reinforced the trend toward reasserting states' rights against central authority. That should be especially good news for Britain, which has always been the prime champion of the "Southern" cause. But if the British and their fellow confederates in Denmark and elsewhere, have been winning battles recently, the war is still far from over. And the Union forces, normally led by France and Germany, have the heavier firepower. As General De Gaulle rightly warned in the 1960s, Britain has labored unfruitfully since it joined the Community 20 years ago to stop the advance toward a federal union sought by the majority of the other members. And it has done pretty well. Acting together, France and Germany can generally set the Community's overall direction. But by constantly chipping away at the Franco-German concept of European unity, most recently embodied in the Maastricht treaty, Britain has exercised a powerful restraining influence. (The results have not all been negative for Europe. With Britain inside, the Community is less doctrinaire, more practical and less protectionist than it would be otherwise.) The recent Confederate victories are not all Britain's doing. The biggest threats to European unity recently have come from the squalls of Continental opposition that have buffeted the Maastricht treaty and from the recession that has moved like a storm cloud over the mainland after drenching Britain for the last three years. All 12 members are responsible for giving the Community its latest big shove in a confederate direction, by agreeing in Copenhagen that the six former Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe will ultimately become full members — in addition to four of Britain's erstwhile disciples in the European Free Trade Association. That seems to fulfill a long-standing British hope that the entry of the EFTA and East European countries will so irrevocably dilute the Community that it

Where Are the Bad Old Days? Bankruptcies Drop

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After rising inexorably for nearly a decade, the number of U.S. bankruptcies filed by individuals is suddenly declining. In five of the last six months for which information is available, filings were markedly lower than a year earlier. Why this is happening? Nobody is quite sure. Skeptics see it as a sign of greater caution by consumers unwilling to overextend themselves. To some, it suggests a new era of fiscal sobriety. Maybe the rise in bankruptcies contained the seeds of its own destruction: 4 million in

the last six years just might mean that the U.S. supply of deadbeats is running low. Ed Flynn, statistician for the U.S. bankruptcy court system, looking at the figures for the first three months of the year, saw a dramatic turnaround. Bankruptcy filings by individuals took off in the early 1980s, reaching by 1992 900,000 a year. This was triple the number in 1984. Beginning in 1985, a record was set every year. Now the monthly tallies are shrinking. Bankruptcies were down 20 percent in January, 11 percent in February and 7 percent in March, compared with a year earlier. Stephen Brobeck, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, said the

reversal resulted not from an economic revival, but from a combination of lower interest rates and more prudent consumer expenditures. "For tens of millions of American households the recession continues," he said. "Basically, it's the morning after the party. Most people have a slight headache." Sam Germino of the American Bankruptcy Institute said the shift was probably due to a decline in the percentage of earnings that the average consumer must spend on monthly debt in light of lower interest rates. Many homeowners have refinanced their mortgages and are using the savings to reduce credit-card balances. The debt-service-payment ratio is consid-

Letting the Bubbles Speak for Perrier

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service
The American marketer of Perrier hopes to put the fizz back into lagging sales with advertising that celebrates something much more basic than the brand's cachet: its bubbles. A series of television commercials, which begin running this week in the United States, are silent but for the sounds of a bottle opening, the effervescence of the mineral water within and a glory-hallelujah wave of "Aaaaahhhhs" from an unseen choir. The commercials are the first for the Perrier Group of America since its French parent, Source Perrier SA, was acquired last year by Nestlé SA, which subsequently consolidated the brand's worldwide advertising at Publicis-FCB Communications in Paris. Kim E. Jeffery, president and chief executive at the Perrier Group in Greenwich, Connecticut, is the first to admit the company is strug-

RICHEMONT

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1993

Against a background of continued recession in many economies and a decline in consumer confidence in certain markets, Richemont can report a further improvement in profitability for the year.

	1993	1992	% Change
Net Sales Revenue	£ 3 430.7 m	£ 3 108.3 m	+ 10.4 %
Profit before Tax	£ 651.9 m	£ 620.1 m	+ 5.1 %
Profit attributable to Unitholders	£ 206.6 m	£ 197.3 m	+ 4.7 %
Earnings per Unit	£ 35.98	£ 34.36	+ 4.7 %
Dividends per Unit	£ 5.883/4	£ 5.627/1	+ 4.7 %

The group's operating profit for the year increased by 3.3% to £ 603.3 million. Operating profit from tobacco operations increased by 12.6% to £ 413.4 million while operating profit from luxury products showed a slight decrease of 5.5% to £ 202.8 million.

Profit attributable to unitholders increased by 4.7% to £ 206.6 million; earnings per unit increased by the same percentage to £ 35.98. The Board of Directors has proposed an increase of 4.7% in the level of dividend in line with the increase in attributable profit, bringing the dividend payable per Richemont unit to £ 5.883/4. Both earnings per unit and the dividend per unit reflect the 10-for-1 subdivision of Richemont units which took effect on 6 October 1992.

Richemont is a Swiss company which operates in the fields of tobacco products and luxury goods. Richemont's tobacco interests are held through Rothmans International p.l.c. Its interests in the luxury goods industry are held through its controlling interests in Cartier Monde SA, including Cartier, Piaget and Baume & Mercier, and Dunhill Holdings PLC, including Alfred Dunhill, Montblanc, Karl Lagerfeld and Chloé.

Copies of the annual report of Richemont may be obtained from: Compagnie Financière Richemont AG, Rigistrasse 2, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. Telephone: (042) 22 33 22. Telefax: (042) 21 71 38.

Richemont International Limited, 15 Hill Street, London W1X 7FB. Telephone: (071) 499 2539. Telefax: (071) 491 0524.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	June 28
American \$	1.00
British pound	0.75
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	2.00
Japanese yen	160.00
Swiss franc	1.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits	June 28
1 month	3 1/2 %
3 months	3 3/4 %
6 months	3 1/2 %
1 year	3 3/4 %

Key Money Rates	June 28
Discount rate	5.00 %
Prime rate	5.50 %
Federal funds	5.50 %
3-month T-bill	5.50 %
6-month T-bill	5.50 %
9-month T-bill	5.50 %
1-year T-bill	5.50 %

Other Dollar Values	June 28
Australian \$	0.75
Canadian dollar	0.75
Chinese yuan	8.27
Dutch guilder	3.76
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	2.00
Japanese yen	160.00
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.48

United States	June 28
1-month	3 1/2 %
3-month	3 3/4 %
6-month	3 1/2 %
1-year	3 3/4 %

United Kingdom	June 28
1-month	3 1/2 %
3-month	3 3/4 %
6-month	3 1/2 %
1-year	3 3/4 %

France	June 28
1-month	3 1/2 %
3-month	3 3/4 %
6-month	3 1/2 %
1-year	3 3/4 %

Germany	June 28
1-month	3 1/2 %
3-month	3 3/4 %
6-month	3 1/2 %
1-year	3 3/4 %



MARKET DIARY

Falling Bond Yields 'Raise Stocks' Appeal

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices rebounded Monday as Treasury bonds incited investors to put their money into equities.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 39.31 points, or 1.13 percent, to 3,530.20.

Advancing common stocks swamped declining issues by better than 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Banking and other financial shares paced the market's rise amid expectations these companies will benefit from lower interest rates.

There's an overwhelming sentiment that the market's going to a new high, and people feel the interest-sensitive stocks are going to lead the way,

Among banks, J.P. Morgan, a component of the Dow industrials, rose 1 1/2 to 67 1/2.

N.Y. Stocks than 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange. About 24 million shares traded on the Big Board.

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The Dow Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial average



Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, and Close.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NYSE Indexes table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

NASDAQ Indexes table with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change.

AMEX Most Active table listing various stocks and their prices.

NYSE Most Active table listing various stocks and their prices.

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AMEX Diary table listing market news and events.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES table listing futures prices for various commodities.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

New Chief at Borden Sparks Shares NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Borden Inc.'s stock got a boost Monday as the company named a former Stride Rite Corp. executive, Ervin Shames, as president to oversee the restructuring of its troubled food business.

Analysts said Mr. Shames' experience in the food business, including stints at General Foods and Kraft, would help Borden realize its operations and better market its brands, including Eagle Brand sweetened condensed milk, Lite-line cheese, Prince spaghetti, and Classico pasta sauce.

Stock surged, rising 87.5 cents, to \$19.125.

Inco to Sell Off Holding in TVX Gold TORONTO (Bloomberg) — Inco Ltd. will sell its 62 percent stake in TVX Gold Inc., 83.1 million shares, to a Canadian underwriting group.

The deal reduces the stakes held by each of the three companies in NordieTel 8 percent from 25 percent.

Corning Adds Bid in Race for Damon NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Shares of Damon Corp. shot up 35 percent on the disclosure that Corning Inc. offered to acquire the clinical testing laboratory company for \$23 a share, about \$370 million.

Damon shares were up \$5.875, at \$22.625, on the New York Stock Exchange. The offer, in cash, or a combination of cash and Corning stock, tops a \$16-a-share bid last week by National Health Care Corp., to which Damon conditionally agreed.

LTV Emerges From Bankruptcy CLEVELAND (AP) — LTV Corp. formally emerged from U.S. Bankruptcy Court protection Monday, capping a seven-year odyssey in which the conglomerate saved its defense and aerospace divisions to concentrate on steel and energy.

For the Record Boeing Co. is planning to update its medium-range 737 model, the best-selling airplane in the world, with a craft capable of flying across the Atlantic.

Weekend Box Office LOS ANGELES — "Jurassic Park" racked up another \$28.1 million last weekend, bringing its three-week total to more than \$171 million.

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Bundesbank Sale Talk Undercuts the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar slumped against major currencies on Monday amid reports of central bank sales.

The Bank of Japan bought dollars to stem a slide of the U.S. unit against the yen while dealers suspected the Bundesbank had been selling.

Traders interpreted the comments to mean Germany's central bank was not seriously concerned about the mark's decline against the dollar.

The dollar skidded against the yen after Japan's beleaguered Liberal Democratic Party did better than expected in Tokyo municipal elections.

The pound rose to \$1.4963 on Monday from \$1.4737 on Friday. The pound continued to benefit from last week's comments by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, who said there was no need for a further cut in British rates.

The dollar closed Monday at 1.6960 DM, down from 1.7070 DM on Friday, and down 106.25 yen, down slightly from 106.29 yen.

The dollar was knocked from its recent 20-month high against the mark but dealers believed the U.S. unit would soon be racking up further gains against the German currency.

Dealers said they believed the Bundesbank would have been more visible and forceful in the market if it had been trying to revive the DM.

"This is just a short-term move," said Amy Smith, market strategist at IDEA. "The conditions are still in place for a higher dollar against the mark."

In European trading, the dollar had jumped to 1.718 DM, its highest level since October 1991.

Bundesbank Vice President Hans Tietmeyer gave the dollar a lift when he said on German radio over the weekend that the mark's exchange rate was "thoroughly appropriate for the German economy."

Traders interpreted the comments to mean Germany's central bank was not seriously concerned about the mark's decline against the dollar.

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Milken Testifies for Posners

NEW YORK — Michael R. Milken, the former junk-bond king, testified Monday for the defense in the government's civil trial against the financier Victor Posner and his son Steven Posner.

The Securities and Exchange Commission accuses the Posners of enlisting the help of Mr. Milken and Ivan F. Boesky, both convicted in the 1980s Wall Street scandals, to illegally take over Fischbach Corp., an electrical and mechanical contractor.

Mr. Milken testified Monday that he and the Posners never discussed manipulating Fischbach stock. Pressed by District Judge Milton Pollock, Mr. Milken conceded that he encouraged Mr. Boesky to buy the securities, but he said he did so because it made good business sense for an arbitrator.

The Posners and their attorney, Victor Posner, deny any wrongdoing. They claim that the Posners bought Fischbach stock through a series of legitimate transactions.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdams, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich, and Toronto.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial.

Elf Leads Oil Rush to East Europe

French Firm Bets Heavily on Russia, Kazakhstan

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

Lofk le Floch-Prigent, the chairman of Elf Aquitaine, discussing the French oil company's bold exploratory drilling in the former Soviet Union, spread his hands in a gesture of incredulity and asked: "Where is there no risk? Qatar is risky, Mexico is risky, California is risky."

The companies that invested heavily to explore in California, for example, he said, are now prevented from further drilling because of a strong environmental movement, he said.

Spurred by his company's need to find more oil, he has bet early and heavily on drilling in Russia and Kazakhstan, Elf, which some analysts consider an up-and-coming mid-sized player on its way to becoming one of the majors, is also positioning itself to have a dominant position to sell gasoline in what was East Germany.

Elf's agreement in Russia covers 20,000 square kilometers (8,000 square miles), located east of the Volga River between the cities of Saratov and Volgograd. The company will begin drilling in an area similar in size near Temir in Kazakhstan by end of

the year. Elf estimated that the effort, which will cost several hundred million dollars, could lead to production in 1995.

Some analysts and peers were taken aback initially, feeling that Mr. le Floch-Prigent and his management moved too fast and recklessly in putting so much of Elf's future on the line in areas rife with ethnic strife and political uncertainty. But he has recently found company.

Earlier this month, Mobil Oil Co. and six other major international oil concerns signed an agreement to develop fields in the Caspian Sea, which could hold

some of the richest reserves in the world.

Chevron Corp., after five years' work in Kazakhstan, is now moving oil out. Moreover, it has announced plans to scale back its American operations to free more money to invest in Kazakhstan, possibly for a new pipeline.

Weighing the political risks against the potential for finding oil, Mr. le Floch-Prigent judges his course sounder than drilling in perhaps more stable areas and coming up dry.

Few in the industry feel as venturesome as Elf. "We're not going

to be part of the first wave," said W. Wayne Allen, the president and chief operating officer of Phillips Petroleum Co., which prefers to develop fields in politically safer areas.

Elf, however, believes the opportunity to gain a foothold in a region where reserves may prove almost as great as the Middle East may not last long and makes the risk worth taking. Russia and neighboring republics are forming strategies for developing their oil.

Thus, after more than a decade of sinking wells in such countries as Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia and spending about \$1 billion for modest results, Elf has retreated to its proven fields in Africa and the North Sea and shifted its new ventures to Russia, Kazakhstan and Venezuela.

Russia and the new republics, by comparison, he said, are much closer to home for the French company, and both France and Germany have been linked to the Russian oil and gas fields by pipelines for decades.

But the clincher is the oil. There is little doubt it is there, he believes, and thus the risk of coming up with dry holes is small.



German Industry Fears for 10% of Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HAMBURG — Tyll Necker, the president of the Federation of German Industry, said Germany could lose up to 800,000 jobs because many companies were moving their production plants abroad, Manager Magazine said.

Mr. Necker said to the magazine, which was made available Monday ahead of publication next month, that the job losses could amount to

10 percent of Germany's industrial jobs and that high costs were forcing companies to move much labor-intensive production to Eastern Europe.

He said the trend was especially clear for car components, metalworking and textiles. Those sectors are engaged in a tough struggle with international competition.

"As a threefold champion of high labor costs, short working

hours and high corporate taxes, we are on the downward path," he said.

Mr. Necker also called at a news conference for "harsh measures" to reduce budget deficits at all levels of government in order to restore "confidence of investors and consumers."

"We are seeing the beginning of the transformation to a state economy from a market economy," he said, adding that the state's share in the gross national product rose to more than 50 percent from 45 percent before unification in 1990.

Mr. Necker also urged workers to do without new wage rises, freezing their incomes at current levels until the end of 1994.

"The wage accords in Western Germany this year were not enough to correct wrong developments over the last few years," he said.

"With a real decline in gross social product, there is nothing to distribute."

Office announced Monday that West Germany's preliminary cost-of-living index rose 0.1 percent in the month to mid-June and climbed 4.1 percent over a year earlier.

That compares with a monthly increase of 0.3 percent and an annual climb of 4.2 percent in May. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Defending the Mark

Güntram Palm, the president of the regional central bank of Baden-Württemberg, said he was not worried about the future of the Deutsche mark but urged the government to cut the budget deficit. Reuters reported from Bonn.

Mr. Palm, a member of the Bundesbank's decision-making central bank council, criticized the current weakness of the mark to "negative opinion-making at home and abroad," according to a press release distributed in Bonn.

"He is not afraid for the future of the mark," said the release.

Brent Walker's Loss Widened Last Year To £427 Million

By Andrew Ross
LONDON — Brent Walker Group PLC on Monday reported one of the biggest losses in British corporate history as the troubled pubs and betting company was hit by huge interest charges and write-downs on the value of its pub chain.

Brent Walker said its pretax loss widened to £427.4 million (£659 million) in 1992 from £407 million (£659 million) in 1991.

The loss was the result of a one-time charge of £536 million, which included a £210 million write-down on its pub assets, and interest charges of £204.4 million.

The interest charges arose from the £1.6 billion restructuring program of March 1992, which left Brent Walker's bankers as the company's largest shareholders.

For the second year running, the company continued its dividend. "It would be difficult to forecast any improvement in the company's fortunes in the immediate future," said the chairman, Keith Bright.

Mr. Bright, former head of London's transport network, took over as chairman at the end of January after Lord Kintarsley resigned. Under the restructuring program, £250 million in debt was swapped

for equity, creating 176 million new common shares and 232.4 million new preference shares.

Some £327 million of remaining bank debt and deferred interest was converted into term debt to be repaid from selling businesses and from profit from Brent Walker's existing operations. A rescheduling of any remaining debt was set for the end of 1997.

Brent Walker said 1992 sales at its betting chains William Hill and Mecca rose to £1.41 billion from £1.38 billion a year before. The chains' operating profit declined 4.3 percent to £41 million.

Mr. Bright said that after the shake-up in the brewery industry, during which Brent Walker sold its Camerons Brewery in 1991 to focus on pubs, he was "confident that Pubmaster, one of our core businesses, will have significant growth for the future."

Pubmaster, Britain's largest independent pub group, reported an operating profit of £12.5 million before exceptional items.

Plans to sell other peripheral businesses didn't fare well last year, Mr. Bright said, because "the market for many of the assets has been very weak."

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	112.70	111.50	+1.08
Brussels	Stock Index	6,475.84	6,447.41	+0.44
Frankfurt	DAX	1,707.20	1,695.24	+0.71
Frankfurt	FAZ	861.39	858.26	+0.48
Helsinki	HEX	1,138.05	1,107.70	+2.74
London	Financial Times 30	2,288.50	2,264.90	+0.16
London	FTSE 100	2,897.00	2,887.50	+0.33
Madrid	General Index	259.18	257.68	+0.57
Milan	MB	1,191.00	1,183.00	+0.68
Paris	CAC 40	1,990.95	1,960.84	+1.54
Stockholm	Aftersvaerden	1,323.62	1,295.30	+2.19
Vienna	Stock Index	378.77	376.93	+0.49
Zurich	SBS	809.80	804.30	+0.68

Very briefly:

- Ireland announced drastic cuts in fishing quotas — sought by marine biologists — and said it would devalue the krona to offset the effects of the reduction in the cod catch. Prime Minister David O'Donnell estimated the devaluation would be from 6 percent to 10 percent.
- Bank of Portugal reduced its short-term liquidity absorption rate from 11 to 10.5 percent and the rate on cash loans from 12 to 11.5 percent.
- Airtroups PLC said its pretax loss more than doubled in the first half of the year, reflecting £9 million (£13.3 million) in costs linked to its failed bid for rival Owners Abroad PLC. Airtroups said its pretax loss widened to £15.9 million in the six months ended March 31 from £5.0 million in the corresponding period the year before.
- The EC Commission said it would examine a telecommunications joint-venture between France Telecom and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, through which the state-owned telecommunications companies would offer international corporate networks and services to private users.
- Knart Corp. will invest \$60 million to restructure nine of its 13 stores in the Czech and Slovak republics; the first phase will cover renovations and management training at three of the largest Knart stores in Prague and Brno and the Bratislava store.

Talks Are Set for July On Japan Car Sales to EC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in talks scheduled for July, will ask Japan to reduce the number of cars it exports to the Community, the EC Commission said Monday.

The Japanese government has already agreed to trim exports of cars to the Community by 9.4 percent this year based on the assumption that 1993 new car sales in the EC would decline 6.5 percent from 1992.

The commission said it would ask the Japanese to reduce exports even further because it now looks like the EC car market will shrink by more than 6.5 percent this year.

In the first five months of the year EC new car registrations fell by 18 percent from a year earlier, the commission said.

The European car industry has predicted that sales will be down at least 13 percent over 1993 as a whole.

The commission wants the talks to take place in the second week of July, Japan's trade minister, Yoshiro Mori, agreed to meet EC representatives before August, the commission said.

Over the first five months of the year, Japan exported 521,000 vehicles to the Community, according to Japanese trade ministry figures. The existing agreement provides for a total of 1,089,000 units for 1993.

The April 1 accord to cut imports of cars from Japan had its roots in a July 1991 agreement between the Community and Japan to limit the imports until the end of 1999, to give European carmakers time to prepare for unlimited competition.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Details of Dutch PTT Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMSTERDAM — The previously announced sale into private hands of a majority stake in Koninklijke PTT Nederland NV will be around two-thirds of the shares in three or four batches, the Dutch Finance Ministry said Monday.

Traders said the announcement did not create much market excitement. "Everyone expected more

than half of it to be sold off," said Mark Wassenaar of Bangert, Pontier & Partners.

The government would hold shares with extra rights on voting and management decisions.

As previously expected, the first tranche is to be offered sometime in the first half of 1994. Estimates of the total value vary upward from \$9 billion.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

NASDAQ

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE
100	80	1.00	4.00	25	120	100	1.20	4.00	30	140	120	1.40	4.00	35	160	140	1.60	4.00	40
180	160	1.80	4.00	45	200	180	2.00	4.00	50	220	200	2.20	4.00	55	240	220	2.40	4.00	60
300	280	3.00	4.00	75	320	300	3.20	4.00	80	340	320	3.40	4.00	85	360	340	3.60	4.00	90
400	380	4.00	4.00	100	420	400	4.20	4.00	105	440	420	4.40	4.00	110	460	440	4.60	4.00	115
500	480	5.00	4.00	125	520	500	5.20	4.00	130	540	520	5.40	4.00	135	560	540	5.60	4.00	140
600	580	6.00	4.00	150	620	600	6.20	4.00	155	640	620	6.40	4.00	160	660	640	6.60	4.00	165
700	680	7.00	4.00	175	720	700	7.20	4.00	180	740	720	7.40	4.00	185	760	740	7.60	4.00	190
800	780	8.00	4.00	200	820	800	8.20	4.00	205	840	820	8.40	4.00	210	860	840	8.60	4.00	215
900	880	9.00	4.00	225	920	900	9.20	4.00	230	940	920	9.40	4.00	235	960	940	9.60	4.00	240
1000	980	10.00	4.00	250	1020	1000	10.20	4.00	255	1040	1020	10.40	4.00	260	1060	1040	10.60	4.00	265

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock By Yr PE High Low Latest Cl

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
100.00	80.00	IBM	100	15	12	100.00	80.00	100.00
120.00	100.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	120.00	100.00	120.00
150.00	130.00	Apple	150	12	10	150.00	130.00	150.00
200.00	180.00	Oracle	200	8	12	200.00	180.00	200.00
250.00	230.00	Sun	250	10	15	250.00	230.00	250.00
300.00	280.00	Lucent	300	12	10	300.00	280.00	300.00
350.00	330.00	Motorola	350	10	12	350.00	330.00	350.00
400.00	380.00	AT&T	400	12	10	400.00	380.00	400.00
450.00	430.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	450.00	430.00	450.00
500.00	480.00	Verizon	500	12	10	500.00	480.00	500.00
550.00	530.00	Qwest	550	10	12	550.00	530.00	550.00
600.00	580.00	Level 3	600	12	10	600.00	580.00	600.00
650.00	630.00	Sprint	650	10	12	650.00	630.00	650.00
700.00	680.00	Nextel	700	12	10	700.00	680.00	700.00
750.00	730.00	DocSys	750	10	12	750.00	730.00	750.00
800.00	780.00	WorldView	800	12	10	800.00	780.00	800.00
850.00	830.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	850.00	830.00	850.00
900.00	880.00	Opticon	900	12	10	900.00	880.00	900.00
950.00	930.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	950.00	930.00	950.00
1000.00	980.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	1000.00	980.00	1000.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
10.00	8.00	IBM	100	15	12	10.00	8.00	10.00
12.00	10.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	12.00	10.00	12.00
15.00	13.00	Apple	150	12	10	15.00	13.00	15.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	200	8	12	20.00	18.00	20.00
25.00	23.00	Sun	250	10	15	25.00	23.00	25.00
30.00	28.00	Lucent	300	12	10	30.00	28.00	30.00
35.00	33.00	Motorola	350	10	12	35.00	33.00	35.00
40.00	38.00	AT&T	400	12	10	40.00	38.00	40.00
45.00	43.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	45.00	43.00	45.00
50.00	48.00	Verizon	500	12	10	50.00	48.00	50.00
55.00	53.00	Qwest	550	10	12	55.00	53.00	55.00
60.00	58.00	Level 3	600	12	10	60.00	58.00	60.00
65.00	63.00	Sprint	650	10	12	65.00	63.00	65.00
70.00	68.00	Nextel	700	12	10	70.00	68.00	70.00
75.00	73.00	DocSys	750	10	12	75.00	73.00	75.00
80.00	78.00	WorldView	800	12	10	80.00	78.00	80.00
85.00	83.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	85.00	83.00	85.00
90.00	88.00	Opticon	900	12	10	90.00	88.00	90.00
95.00	93.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	95.00	93.00	95.00
100.00	98.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	100.00	98.00	100.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
100.00	80.00	IBM	100	15	12	100.00	80.00	100.00
120.00	100.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	120.00	100.00	120.00
150.00	130.00	Apple	150	12	10	150.00	130.00	150.00
200.00	180.00	Oracle	200	8	12	200.00	180.00	200.00
250.00	230.00	Sun	250	10	15	250.00	230.00	250.00
300.00	280.00	Lucent	300	12	10	300.00	280.00	300.00
350.00	330.00	Motorola	350	10	12	350.00	330.00	350.00
400.00	380.00	AT&T	400	12	10	400.00	380.00	400.00
450.00	430.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	450.00	430.00	450.00
500.00	480.00	Verizon	500	12	10	500.00	480.00	500.00
550.00	530.00	Qwest	550	10	12	550.00	530.00	550.00
600.00	580.00	Level 3	600	12	10	600.00	580.00	600.00
650.00	630.00	Sprint	650	10	12	650.00	630.00	650.00
700.00	680.00	Nextel	700	12	10	700.00	680.00	700.00
750.00	730.00	DocSys	750	10	12	750.00	730.00	750.00
800.00	780.00	WorldView	800	12	10	800.00	780.00	800.00
850.00	830.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	850.00	830.00	850.00
900.00	880.00	Opticon	900	12	10	900.00	880.00	900.00
950.00	930.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	950.00	930.00	950.00
1000.00	980.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	1000.00	980.00	1000.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
10.00	8.00	IBM	100	15	12	10.00	8.00	10.00
12.00	10.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	12.00	10.00	12.00
15.00	13.00	Apple	150	12	10	15.00	13.00	15.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	200	8	12	20.00	18.00	20.00
25.00	23.00	Sun	250	10	15	25.00	23.00	25.00
30.00	28.00	Lucent	300	12	10	30.00	28.00	30.00
35.00	33.00	Motorola	350	10	12	35.00	33.00	35.00
40.00	38.00	AT&T	400	12	10	40.00	38.00	40.00
45.00	43.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	45.00	43.00	45.00
50.00	48.00	Verizon	500	12	10	50.00	48.00	50.00
55.00	53.00	Qwest	550	10	12	55.00	53.00	55.00
60.00	58.00	Level 3	600	12	10	60.00	58.00	60.00
65.00	63.00	Sprint	650	10	12	65.00	63.00	65.00
70.00	68.00	Nextel	700	12	10	70.00	68.00	70.00
75.00	73.00	DocSys	750	10	12	75.00	73.00	75.00
80.00	78.00	WorldView	800	12	10	80.00	78.00	80.00
85.00	83.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	85.00	83.00	85.00
90.00	88.00	Opticon	900	12	10	90.00	88.00	90.00
95.00	93.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	95.00	93.00	95.00
100.00	98.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	100.00	98.00	100.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
100.00	80.00	IBM	100	15	12	100.00	80.00	100.00
120.00	100.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	120.00	100.00	120.00
150.00	130.00	Apple	150	12	10	150.00	130.00	150.00
200.00	180.00	Oracle	200	8	12	200.00	180.00	200.00
250.00	230.00	Sun	250	10	15	250.00	230.00	250.00
300.00	280.00	Lucent	300	12	10	300.00	280.00	300.00
350.00	330.00	Motorola	350	10	12	350.00	330.00	350.00
400.00	380.00	AT&T	400	12	10	400.00	380.00	400.00
450.00	430.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	450.00	430.00	450.00
500.00	480.00	Verizon	500	12	10	500.00	480.00	500.00
550.00	530.00	Qwest	550	10	12	550.00	530.00	550.00
600.00	580.00	Level 3	600	12	10	600.00	580.00	600.00
650.00	630.00	Sprint	650	10	12	650.00	630.00	650.00
700.00	680.00	Nextel	700	12	10	700.00	680.00	700.00
750.00	730.00	DocSys	750	10	12	750.00	730.00	750.00
800.00	780.00	WorldView	800	12	10	800.00	780.00	800.00
850.00	830.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	850.00	830.00	850.00
900.00	880.00	Opticon	900	12	10	900.00	880.00	900.00
950.00	930.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	950.00	930.00	950.00
1000.00	980.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	1000.00	980.00	1000.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
10.00	8.00	IBM	100	15	12	10.00	8.00	10.00
12.00	10.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	12.00	10.00	12.00
15.00	13.00	Apple	150	12	10	15.00	13.00	15.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	200	8	12	20.00	18.00	20.00
25.00	23.00	Sun	250	10	15	25.00	23.00	25.00
30.00	28.00	Lucent	300	12	10	30.00	28.00	30.00
35.00	33.00	Motorola	350	10	12	35.00	33.00	35.00
40.00	38.00	AT&T	400	12	10	40.00	38.00	40.00
45.00	43.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	45.00	43.00	45.00
50.00	48.00	Verizon	500	12	10	50.00	48.00	50.00
55.00	53.00	Qwest	550	10	12	55.00	53.00	55.00
60.00	58.00	Level 3	600	12	10	60.00	58.00	60.00
65.00	63.00	Sprint	650	10	12	65.00	63.00	65.00
70.00	68.00	Nextel	700	12	10	70.00	68.00	70.00
75.00	73.00	DocSys	750	10	12	75.00	73.00	75.00
80.00	78.00	WorldView	800	12	10	80.00	78.00	80.00
85.00	83.00	Global Crossing	850	10	12	85.00	83.00	85.00
90.00	88.00	Opticon	900	12	10	90.00	88.00	90.00
95.00	93.00	Telefonos	950	10	12	95.00	93.00	95.00
100.00	98.00	Telefonos	1000	12	10	100.00	98.00	100.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	By	Yr	PE	High	Low	Latest Cl
100.00	80.00	IBM	100	15	12	100.00	80.00	100.00
120.00	100.00	Microsoft	120	10	15	120.00	100.00	120.00
150.00	130.00	Apple	150	12	10	150.00	130.00	150.00
200.00	180.00	Oracle	200	8	12	200.00	180.00	200.00
250.00	230.00	Sun	250	10	15	250.00	230.00	250.00
300.00	280.00	Lucent	300	12	10	300.00	280.00	300.00
350.00	330.00	Motorola	350	10	12	350.00	330.00	350.00
400.00	380.00	AT&T	400	12	10	400.00	380.00	400.00
450.00	430.00	WorldCom	450	10	12	450.00	430.00	

NYSE

Monday's Closing Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and not necessarily the closing elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, Volume. Includes entries like IBM, Microsoft, and various financial instruments.

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NETWORK: A Culture of Remote Intimacy

Continued from Page 1. The network is growing fast in part because it has banished the great demon of computer technology — incompatible standards that make one machine unable to talk to another.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Advertisement for international funds, listing various investment options and their performance.

Large table listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. Includes columns for fund name, assets, and returns.

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YPF: Latin America Watches as Argentina Sells Its Crown Jewels

By Nathaniel Nash
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina took a step Monday that no other Latin American country has done. It sold control of its oil company, YPF, to local and international investors.

The sale of more than \$3 billion in YPF stock that took place after the close of trading Monday was perhaps the most graphic illustration of the change in political and economic orientation of Argentina under President Carlos Menem and, by extension, for much of the continent as it emerges from almost two decades of high inflation, protected markets, weak growth and negative investment.

Historically, state energy companies have been considered the crown jewels of any Latin American government — the patrimony of its history and the ultimate financial refuge from

the pressures of international bankers and other foreign interests that threaten national security. In the past, the hint of selling such energy companies would have stirred nationalistic outcry and predictions of economic ruin.

Argentines, however, have cheered the sale of YPF, flooding banks in Buenos Aires with four times the number of buy orders than expected. Under a plan devised by Economy Minister Domingo F. Cavallo to exchange YPF stock for Argentine bonds, the government will be able to retire almost \$2 billion of debt.

"This has to be one of the most important financial transactions in Latin American history," said José E. Rohm, executive director of Banco General de Negocios, the underwriting syndicate on the transaction.

"In one big stroke, Menem and Cavallo will consolidate an extraordinary economic trans-

formation. Other countries in the region have hardly begun to consider this. Chile still holds onto its state copper company, Venezuela and Mexico have yet to address the state monopoly of their oil industries."

[In Washington, Mr. Menem announced on Monday that shares of YPF would be offered at \$19 each in an initial public offering of 160 million shares, a greater number than previously expected, Reuters reported.]

[Mr. Menem said \$400 million of the \$3.04 billion offering was being sold in Argentina, with the balance offered in the United States and elsewhere. Initially, Argentina planned to sell 125 million shares, or a 33 percent stake, but investor interest was so strong that more shares were added, Mr. Menem said, adding: "Demand has been enormous."]

The \$19 price was in the upper range of the

\$17-\$20 previously estimated by the government. YPF, in the form of American depository shares, was set to begin trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday.

Although analysts have been skeptical of the transaction because of the speed at which the First Boston Corp.-Merrill Lynch & Co. syndicate has marketed the deal, they admitted the offering had exceeded expectations. If, as investment bankers predict, almost \$2.5 billion in YPF stock is sold, it will be one of the largest initial public offerings on record as well as one of the largest privatizations. The value for the Argentine government is expected to top \$4 billion when the stock sale and debt retirement are combined.

With a total market value of about \$7 billion, YPF will be one of the 20 largest oil concerns in the world. The company will control 54 percent

of Argentina's oil and gas industry and has reserves of 2.8 billion barrels of oil and equivalents. Investment advisers noted that at around \$20 a share, the value of a barrel of YPF reserves would be about \$2.50, much less than the current average among international oil companies of about \$6 a barrel.

While the privatization of YPF represents Argentina's willingness to open its economy, the company's financial condition reflects a significant turnaround from three years ago, when it lost \$376 million, and throughout the 1980s, when it lost more than \$6 billion.

New management has cut employees from more than 30,000 to fewer than 10,000. Although it only earned \$259 million in 1992 on sales of \$3.91 billion, earnings this year are expected to exceed \$600 million and approach \$1 billion in 1994.

By next year a pipeline to Chile will be completed, opening a large market for YPF and adding substantially to its projected earnings. There are some who see a possible disruption in Argentina's economic stability and there is the worry in Latin America that a future government might decide to renationalize.

Investment bankers said the deal's structure would make nationalization nearly impossible. "We estimate well over a million Argentines will own YPF stock," Mr. Rohm said. "Now you tell me which Argentine politician would come along and take those shares out of the hands of that many voters."

Officials projected that the Argentine investors would end up with 31 percent of the company. By law, the government kept 20 percent. Ten percent went to YPF employees, and five Argentine provinces kept 11 percent.

FORTRESS: From the Suffering EC Chemicals Industry, a Protectionist Cry Rises

Continued from Page 1

that the Community put up new barriers to imports from Eastern Europe of five sensitive products including soda ash, polyvinyl chloride and fertilizer.

Without such measures, "the Community industry will suffer irreparable damage that will result in plant closures and job losses," contends Jacques Puschal, head of the European Chemical Industry Council.

John Andrews, president of the American Natural Soda Ash Corp., the export arm of the U.S. industry, said European industry had simply grown fat under the protection of the old anti-dumping duties. "These guys are not used to competing in the real world," he said. Even with the 10 percent tariff placed on imports

today, he said, "the Americans are very competitive."

East Europeans dismiss the charges of unfair competition. They regard the moves by Western industry as yet another attempt to stifle Eastern producers in the few areas where they are competitive.

"Their complaints are not grounded," said Romuald Daniel, a commercial officer at the Polish mission to the Community. "Our costs of production are lower."

The attempt to stem the rising tide of imports from the East is striking because it comes just as European leaders have endorsed moves to accelerate the opening of the EC market to Eastern Europe.

Mr. Janssen said the market opening asked too much of industry. He said it already had its

hands full coping with a weak dollar that heightens pressure from U.S. exports and with the imperatives of Europe's single market, which demand "more competitiveness, more cost-cutting and more efficiency."

Without some form of "managed" trade with Eastern Europe, Western producers could find themselves too weak to compete globally when the recession ends, he added.

"It's quite possible that some of the plants we will all be cutting in the coming weeks or months or years will perhaps be necessary two or three years from now," he said. "Is it reasonable that this benefits only the Asians and the Americans, who would then find it easy to export to Europe if there is too little capacity?"

Talk like that may sound protectionist, but

Mr. Janssen and others say they want to guard only against "unfair" competition.

East European producers, they say, are still state-owned and state-subsidized and undercut market prices. "They are losing a tremendous amount of money, but they do not know they are losing money," Mr. Puschal of the European chemical industry group said. "They do not have a market economy."

In fertilizer, for example, the industry group estimates that Eastern Europe's share of the EC market has risen to 17 percent in the selling season just ended from 4 percent in 1989-90, while prices have fallen by 10 to 15 percent in the last six months alone.

Western producers also say there is no level playing field in social and environmental protection. If Eastern Europe is allowed to buy

market share now, that will effectively promote dirtier, less technologically advanced producers.

Industry officials say their preferred solution lies with quotas, which would give Eastern producers some access to the EC market and stop the relentless price-cutting.

Solvay's answer to the competitiveness riddle has been to cut costs and jobs in its basic commodity businesses while focusing increasingly on more profitable areas like pharmaceuticals and animal health products.

Those areas have grown to 15 percent of Solvay's 254.5 billion Belgian francs (\$7.25 billion) in sales last year from 2 percent 10 years ago. The company cut 1,700 jobs in 1992 and plans to continue shedding labor at that rate this year, Mr. Janssen said. But to Albert Richards, an analyst at Credit Suisse First Boston in London, that is an undemanding pace that reflects the paternalism of a company still 55

percent controlled by its founding families. He said Solvay would need to cut 10,000 jobs from its payroll of 45,000 to match the restructuring efforts of its U.S. competitors.

Solvay also has tried to shift its geographical base both to gain better access to U.S. and Asian markets and to reduce its reliance on high-cost production in Germany, the Benelux countries and France.

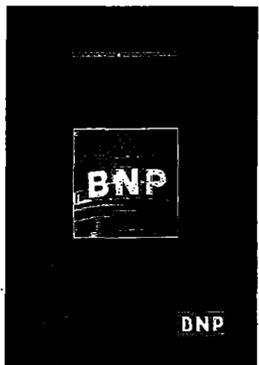
Last year Solvay bought Temeco Inc.'s natural soda ash production facility in Wyoming for \$500 million to bolster its position as the world's biggest supplier. Solvay plans to use the low-cost site to supply the American and Asian markets.

Attempts to diversify within Europe have been less successful. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Solvay reacquired a plant in Bernburg in the former East Germany that had been appropriated before World War II. But costs have risen well beyond expectations.

Annual Reports



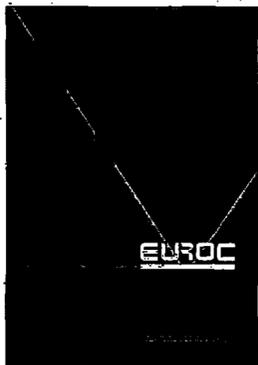
ALCATEL ALSTHOM 1
Alcatel Alsthom is a world leader in high technology equipments for communications systems (R1), cables (R2), energy and transport (world records with high power gas turbines and high speed trains - TGV). With over 200,000 people primarily in Europe, Alcatel Alsthom is active in over 100 countries around the world. In 1992, with sales of FF 182 billion, Alcatel Alsthom's net income amounted to FF 7 billion, up 14% from the 1991 level.



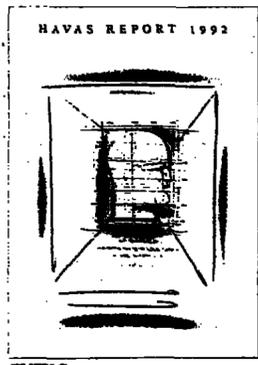
BNP 2
Despite an adverse environment for the banking industry, Banque Nationale de Paris had a reasonably good year in 1992, following a recovery in earnings in 1991: net operating income totaled FF 11,814 million and consolidated net income FF 2,387 million. For the future, BNP will continue to improve its geographic coverage of the most promising markets, and extend the scope of its financing and market activities, both in France and abroad; with DRESSENER BANK, BNP will enter in 1993 a crucial phase of its partnership.



CAP GEMINI SOGETI 3
Cap Gemini Sogeti, an independent public group with about 20,000 employees, is one of the leading computer services companies in the world and the largest in Europe. In 1992, Cap Gemini Sogeti realized consolidated revenues of FF 12 billion (+12.5%), of which 70% were generated outside France. The Company's leadership is acknowledged in all advanced software technologies.



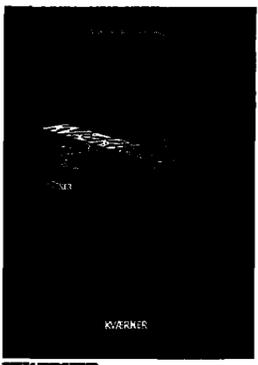
EUROC GROUP 4
The Swedish-based Euroc Group manufactures mineral-based building materials and chemical building materials in general. Euroc is engaged into six business areas today: Cement International, Cement Sweden, Concrete and Aggregates, Masonry Products, PhotoBoard and Building Materials Distribution. Operating in the North Sea and Baltic Sea regions are important growth markets for the Group. In 1992, Euroc's earnings after non-recurring items and minority shares declined from SEK 151 million to SEK 129 million, primarily due to substantial decline in the construction market. Net financial expense was reduced considerably and the Group had a positive cash flow. Despite the continuing weak market, Euroc expects to remain in profit and have a positive cash flow in 1993.



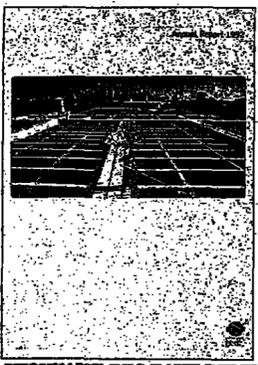
HAVAS 5
Created in 1835, Havas is now France's largest media and communications group. Companies set up or acquired over the years are grouped in seven business areas, operating and investing both in France and abroad: Local Media, Directories, International Multimedias Sales, Tourism, Full-Service Advertising, Publishing, Audiovisual. Consolidated revenues 1992: FF 26.2 billion. Net income, group share 1992: FF 823 million. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: Pierre DAUZZER.



KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI 6
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, established in 1863, is the largest commercial bank in Finland. It has more 210,000 shareholders and its total consolidated assets at the end of 1992 were FIM 173 billion. Banking in Finland has been in difficulty, and the banks have shown major losses. In order to strengthen the capital base, KOP recently launched a FIM 3 billion capitalization programme. The first phase of this programme involved a FIM 500 million rights issue, which was a great success. Over 150,000 owners participated in the issue showing a firm commitment to keep the bank in private hands. With strong owner support and clear signs of decreasing credit losses, the bank increases a forecast, expecting a return to profitability by 1995.



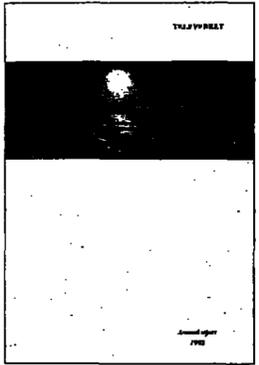
KVAERNER 7
Kvaerner is an international group based in Norway. The group's main business areas are mechanical engineering, oil & gas installations, pulp and paper technology, shipbuilding and shipping. Operating revenues in 1992 totaled NOK 2000 million. Consolidated pre-tax profit was NOK 932 million. Kvaerner has 20,000 employees. Kvaerner is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange, the London Stock Exchange and the Stockholm Stock Exchange.



LYONNAISE DES EAUX-DUMEZ 8
With its 120,000 men and women working on the continents, the group Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez - through the complementary strengths of its construction and services sectors - contributes daily to bettering the environment and the standards of living in communities world-wide. Principal sectors of activity: • Construction and water development - buildings and civil engineering, transport infrastructure, • Water supply and sewerage - water supply and sanitation services, energy technologies, waste management, • Services to communities - health care, leisure facilities, TV and cable, security services. • Key figures: Consolidated turnover: 614 billion French francs - Cash flow: 5.3 billion French francs - Investment: 99 billion French francs.



OKOBANK, a Profitable Finnish Bank 9
In 1992, there was only one major bank in Poland posting a profit: OKOBANK, central institution for the country's 310 cooperative banks. The OKOBANK Group serves more customers than any other Finnish banking group. It is the market leader both as to the domestic deposits and lending. A comprehensive network of 1,023 offices provides full banking services nationwide. OKOBANK's capital adequacy ratio strengthened to 18.2 percent at the end of 1992. OKOBANK's Stockholm branch commenced its operations at the beginning of December 1992. The Bank also has a fully-owned subsidiary in the Cayman Islands, a finance company in London and representative offices in London, Moscow and New York.



TELEVERKET 10
The Televerket Group offers public and private networks for telephony, data communications and mobile telephony. In 1992, the Televerket Group's revenues totalled USD 5.9 billion, up 2%. Return on total capital was 8.6%. Televerket totalled a total of USD 1.3 billion. Telephone traffic rose 5.1%. Network performance was 99.1%.

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SPORTS BASKETBALL

NBA College Draft: Magic Likely Will Make Webber No. 1

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Orlando Magic, who have Ping-Pong balls ready for their trophy case instead of trophies, are lined up first for Wednesday's college draft by the National Basketball Association. Their prize of a year ago, Shaquille O'Neal, has advised them to select the Michigan power forward Chris Webber, and although the Magic's general manager, Pat Williams, replied with a lukewarm, "Sha's not GM, not at all check," they likely will follow that course and select Webber.

If there was no salary cap, it could happen.

Instead, the Magic — unless they trade or release Dennis Scott and Brian Williams — have barely the space to sign even one player, which presumably is why they will stick with Webber.

"We can't take anybody from Golden State," Williams said. "We have no cap room. As it is, it'll take a miracle to get our pick signed. Can't do it. Not one thing we can do. The Bulls could offer us Michael Jordan, and we couldn't take him."

Orlando, the envy of the league, has invited Webber, Bradley and Mashburn for tours, and even handed Webber and Mashburn gym shorts for brief workouts. Webber showed them his sheer muscle but misfired a lot on jump shots and free throws, which leaked out to Orlando reporters. When Webber then saw a newspaper critique of his 15-footer, he bristled and ruled out subsequent workouts for the 76ers or Warriors.

It is no incoherence because scouts know already what to make of him. "He's a 6-foot-9 Larry Johnson," said the Los Angeles Lakers' assistant general manager, Mitch Kupchak. Webber has also been compared to Julius Erving, merely because of his glove size.

"Huge hands," said the Detroit Pistons' general manager, Billy McKinney. "I don't know if they're the same size as Doc's, but people always ask about Chris's shot, and the first thing I notice is his hand size. Go through the history of the game, and people with hands the size of Julius and Chris have trouble shooting."

Webber's hands are nonetheless dexterous, partly because he is a video-game addict. When NBC had a camera in his home during the league finals, Webber was playing the video game Sega rather than watching the Bulls.

"What's Sega?" said Bradley, who spent the last 24 months on an Australian mission.

In fact, Bradley refused a Magic workout because of his rustiness. Skeptics say Bradley is too frail, but, in the outbreak, he carried around an 8-foot futon and slept on the floor for two years. He will not be a complainer and is glad just to be able to afford a roomy pickup truck. "I drive like most people drive a go-cart," he said. "Knees under the steering wheel."

The Warriors, meanwhile, are treating their pick like a state secret. Their coach and general manager, Don Nelson, has been a recluse but is said to admire swing man Anfernee Hardaway as much as Mashburn. It is possible Golden State will draft Hardaway, team him with their other Hardaway in the backcourt and trade Owens and Marcionelis for a veteran center. Cleveland's Brad Daugherty and Washington's Pervis Ellison are on their wish list.

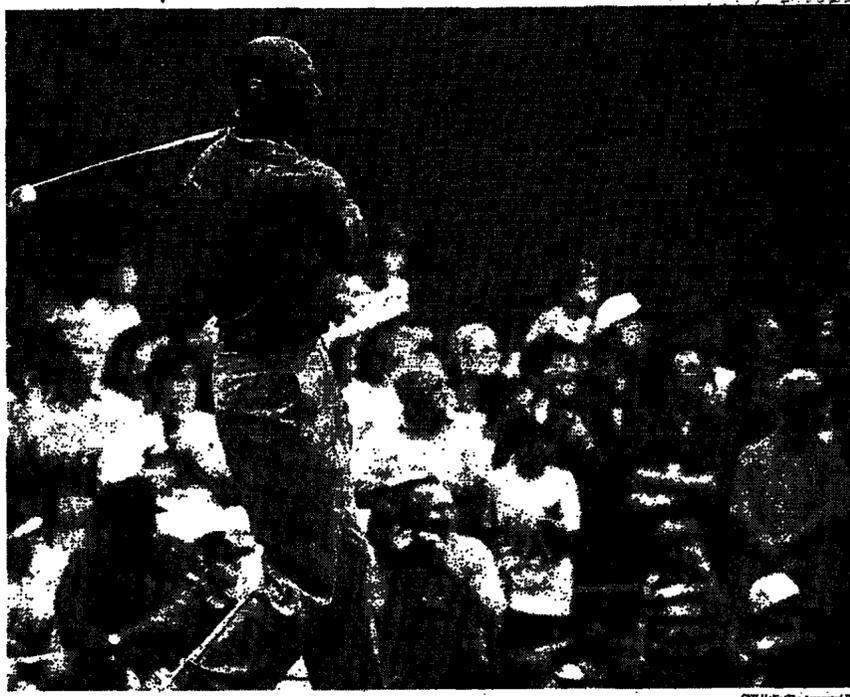
Webber, whose hometown of Detroit is host to the draft, is throwing a post-draft party at his house for all the players.

"Is Shawn invited?" asked Teresa Bradley, his mother.

Orlando, a hair away from reaching last season's playoffs, won the draft lottery with its one determined Ping-Pong ball — one out of 66 — while Golden State, fresh injuries away from reaching last season's playoffs, got the No. 3 spot.

This sets up some possible juxtapositioning. The Warriors — practically a 6-foot-6-and-under team — covet Bradley, but so do the Philadelphia 76ers, choosing second. The Magic, if they so desire, can become barterers.

Orlando, in fact, has discussed trading its top pick to the Warriors in exchange for Golden State's No. 3 pick and one of three players: forward Billy Owens (although he is about to undergo arthroscopic knee surgery), guard Sarunas Marciulionis or the All-Star guard Tim Hardaway. In that scenario, the Warriors would grab Bradley, the Sixers would select Webber and the Magic would choose Mashburn.



HE'S PLAYING FOR OTHERS' MONEY — Michael Jordan, fresh from the Chicago Bulls' third straight NBA championship and questions concerning his gambling, returned to the golf course in Greenville, North Carolina, this time for a benefit tournament.

League Says Marseille Can Defend Titles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Marseille will be able to defend its French and European titles next season despite the threat of severe sanctions hanging over the team, the president of the French soccer league said Monday.

Noël Le Graet said that no disciplinary action would be taken until the end of a judicial investigation into allegations by Valenciennes players that a Marseille official and a player tried to bribe them to lose a match last season.

The official, Jean-Pierre Bernès, remained hospitalized Monday, delaying his appearance before a judge for questioning.

The league's decision means Marseille can take part in next month's European Cup draw and the first division season that starts July 24, whatever the legal outcome.

French league rules provide for the relegation of teams who rig matches. But Le Graet said an early legal decision could not be expected and that no demotion could take place after the start of the season.

UEFA will study the allegations but take no action before French authorities complete their investigation. Thomas Kurth, head of the competitions department, said at UEFA headquarters in Bern.

Asked whether Marseille might have to give up its trophy, Kurth said: "Currently we cannot see anything that would justify that."

(AP, Reuters)

For the Indians, 3's a Charm: 3d Hero in 3d Straight Victory

The Associated Press

Three games, three victories, three heroes.

"It's been somebody different every night," Reggie Jefferson, Cleveland's hero du jour, said Sunday night after his ninth-inning home run beat the Kansas City Royals, 3-2, in Cleveland.

The suddenly improved Indians swept the three-game series from the Royals, who lost three in a row for the first time since they dropped the first five games of the season. Cleveland has won six of its last seven and is 23-15 at home.

Paul Sorrento's eighth-inning grand slam won the first game of the series Friday night. Albert Belle hit a game-winning triple in the eighth, Saturday night. Sunday night, it was Jefferson's turn.

"It's not easy on your nerves, but when it's over, it's good," said the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove.

David Cone blanked the Indians on two hits until the seventh, when Thomas Howard's two-run double tied the score. Sorrento and Jefferson started the inning with singles, advanced on a sacrifice and scored on Howard's hit.

In the ninth, Cone struck out Sorrento, but Jefferson lined the next pitch into the right-field seats.

"It's not easy on your nerves, but when it's over, it's good," said the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove.

David Cone blanked the Indians on two hits until the seventh, when Thomas Howard's two-run double tied the score. Sorrento and Jefferson started the inning with singles, advanced on a sacrifice and scored on Howard's hit.

In the ninth, Cone struck out Sorrento, but Jefferson lined the next pitch into the right-field seats.

"It's not easy on your nerves, but when it's over, it's good," said the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove.

Marlins' Sheffield Hitting Like a High-Paid Man

The Associated Press

Gary Sheffield continues to hit, while the San Diego Padres, who traded him away, continue losing.

Sheffield hit his first home run for the Florida Marlins on Sunday night, the two-run drive in the fifth helping rout the visiting Montreal Expos, 9-2.

Sheffield is hitting .297 with 11 homers and 39 RBIs. But his most important statistic in San Diego was his \$3.11 million salary, too high for the ownership group led by Tom Werner.

In his first three games with the Marlins, Sheffield went 4 for 11 with two steals and three RBIs.

"He had a good series," said the Expos' manager, Felipe Alou.

NL ROUNDUP

"Anybody making a big salary like that should perform like that."

Jeff Cone added a three-run homer, while Chris Hammond won his seventh straight, allowing six hits in eight innings, striking out six and walking two.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 1: Kevin Gross pitched a six-hitter in Los Angeles, striking out seven Chicago batters, for his second complete game this season. Cory Snyder and Eric Karros backed him with RBI singles.

Giants 5, Rockies 0: Bill Swift held visiting Colorado to two hits for eight innings and struck out seven. Matt Williams, who hit a sacrifice fly, was later put on the 15-day disabled list with an abdominal strain.

Reds 7, Padres 1: Cincinnati scored six times in the 11th inning in San Diego. Juan Samuel, who had two hits in the inning, led off with a single, stole second and scored on a single by Hal Morris. Bobby Kelly, Rob Dibble and Samuel followed with run-scoring singles. Reggie Sanders hit an RBI double and Dan Wilson added a sacrifice fly.

In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions: Pirates 4, Phillies 3: Pete Ingvig's broken-bat sacrifice fly gave visiting Philadelphia a 3-2 lead in the 10th, but pinch-hitter Don Slaught homered in the bottom half and Kevin Young singled with the bases loaded.

Roy Campanella: A Matter of Heart

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only the medical cause of Roy Campanella's death was a surprise: heart attack.

You always thought that when Campy died, it would be from complications of having been a quadriplegic since his car skidded on an icy road and slammed into a telephone pole early in 1958. Or from being a diabetic. Or from pneumonia. Or problems from his gallstone surgery three years ago. But not his heart. Never his heart.

In or out of sports, nobody has ever had a stronger heart than Roy Campanella did.

"People look at me and get the feeling that if a guy in a wheelchair can have such a good time," Campy often said with a smile, "they can't be too bad off after all."

Before the Dodgers deserted Brooklyn for Los Angeles after the 1957 season, Jackie Robinson was their flame but Campy was their heart. "To play in the big league, you got to be a man," he once said sitting in the dugout at Ebbets Field, "but you got to have a lot of little boy in you, too."

Put it on his tombstone.

As an eventual Hall of Fame catcher, as a three-time winner of the National League's most valuable player award, Campy was a man his teammates listened to. When the Dodgers were leaving the dugout for the ninth inning of the seventh game of the 1955 World Series, several players suddenly were advising Johnny Podres how to pitch to the Yankees.

"Let him alone," Campy barked. "Don't everybody tell him how to pitch now. He's done fine for eight innings."

Podres completed a 2-0 shutout for Brooklyn's only World Series championship. With that in mind, Dodger fans have always wondered if the New York Giants would have rallied to win the 1951 pennant on Bobby Thomson's home run if Campy had been catching. Campy somehow would have coaxed Big Newk through that ninth inning.

"Not only are you wrong," Campy once told the Dodgers' ace right-hander, "but you are loud wrong."

As it was, Campy missed the last two games of that two-of-three-game playoff with a pulled hamstring muscle.

"I begged Charlie Dressen to let me play, begged him," he said not long ago, "but he wouldn't let me."

The little boy in Campy was still talking. He couldn't stand at all. Try to imagine what it's like to be a quadriplegic for more than 35 years without walking, without feeling sorry for yourself.

"I know that breaking your neck is a tough way to learn a lesson," he has said, "but lying in bed paralyzed, I learned two things: tolerance and patience. Toward myself and everybody else. That's love, isn't it?"

But whenever you saw him, wherever you saw him, Campy was always smiling. When he was in Northridge Hospital in California for nearly two months with pneumonia and diabetic complications before his 1990 gallstone surgery, he never stopped smiling.

"His nurses say he's always cheerful and charming," a hospital spokesman said at the time. "Roy Campanella is a hero here."

To anyone who was ever around him since his accident, to anyone who ever sat with him outside the kitchen after dinner at Dodgerstown in Vero Beach, Florida, during spring training, Campy was a hero in the real sense, not the sports sense.

"I'm having a wonderful second life," he once said. "I want to tell everybody about it. I want them to remember that when trouble comes, it ain't always bad. Take it with a smile, do the best you can and the good Lord will help you out."

Maybe the cause of Roy Campanella's death early Sunday is understandable after all. His heart had been strong enough for two lives.

TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

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DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

JUMBLE

LUCOT

MALIB

AFDAGE

GOHEAM

What it takes to set these two all-fired up.

Now arrange the checked letters to form the subject matter. An asterisk indicates the correct position.

First answer here:

Answers: MESSY, BONEY, TOBY, THICK, ANNOY, VINE, DO, HISTORY, OF, MIGHTY, IN, GORGE, CAMEL, DOTTED, GRASS

CRACK!

HE HIT IT! CHARLIE BROWN HIT IT! THE BALL IS GOING TO THE FENCE! RUN, CHARLIE BROWN! RUN!

OH NO! THE WORLD IS COMING TO AN END! I ALWAYS KNEW IT WOULD END THIS WAY!

BLONDIE

JULIE'S COMING OVER TO BABY-SIT ME TONIGHT!

SHE'S THE BEST BABY-SITTER IN THE WHOLE WORLD!

IF I GET IN TROUBLE, SHE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT TO DO!

KEEP HER MOUTH SHUT!

BEEBLE BAILEY

I CAN'T LET YOU BRING OTTO IN HERE ANMORE, SARGE

WHY NOT, JOE?

THINGS ARE GETTING OUT OF HAND

TWO MORE BEERS AND ANOTHER BOWL OF PEANUTS, JOE

I WANT A CRACKER

DOONESBURY

OH, OH... IT JUST BURNED OUT!

...THAT'S EVEN BETTER!

WIZARD of ID

I SEE A NEW COMET!

NAME IT AFTER THE KING!

REX MORGAN

KEN SAYS YOU'RE GOING TO SPEAK TO THE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY TONIGHT, KEITH!

THAT'S RIGHT... THEY WANT TO HEAR ABOUT MY EXPERIENCE AS A DOCTOR IN THE BUSH!

IT SOUNDS INTERESTING... I'M SURE THEY WILL ENJOY IT!

I DON'T KNOW ABOUT ENJOYABLE... BUT IT WILL DEFINITELY BE INTERESTING

GARFIELD

DON'T YOU HATE THOSE LITTLE CRUMBS THAT FLOAT ON YOUR COFFEE WHEN YOU PUNK YOUR DOUGHNUTS?

WUCK! GARFIELD!

CALVIN AND HOBBES

LIVE DELICATE LACE. SO THE TRENDS INTERESTING. OUR GOSSEMER WEB OF WONDROUS DESIGN! SUCH BEAUTY AND GRACE WILD NATURE PRODUCES.

UHHH, LOOK AT THE SPIDER SUCK OUT THAT BUGS JUICES!

WIZARD of ID

I SEE A NEW COMET!

NAME IT AFTER THE KING!

OH, OH... IT JUST BURNED OUT!

...THAT'S EVEN BETTER!

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ART BUCHWALD

Taming the Press Corps

WASHINGTON — There has been a great deal of discussion in Washington recently about the unhappiness of the White House press corps. They have been described as surly, uniformed and constantly in a feeding frenzy.

The situation was so bad that David Gergen, a Republican lion tamer, was brought in to calm them down.



Buchwald

Although people see the White House press corps on television there are many misconceptions about them. The first is that the corps is one big happy family. The truth is that the electronic media has the print media and vice versa. These ill feelings cause them to turn on the president.

In order to fully understand the White House press corps you have to be aware of who they are and what they do.

The correspondents, male and female, are located in the White House basement and live in cages. They have bar all over their bodies and twice a day someone from the Press Office comes down and throws them a banana.

After eating the banana they thump themselves on the chest and let out loud screams that can be heard in the Oval Office.

The reason President Clinton hired David Gergen was that the correspondents started refusing to

eat the bananas and were throwing them back at George Stephanopoulos.

The unrest among the correspondents could not only be attributed to the bananas. The print people and the TV reporters were constantly at each other's throats. Most of the confrontations were about the newspaper reporters tripping over television cables.

This was typical of the dialogue heard almost every day:

"I almost broke my leg because of your damn cables."

"Why don't you watch where you're going?"

"Why don'tcha suck a soundbite?"

It wasn't just the cables that got the print people mad, but the fact that the television reporters were hogging the president's press conferences. Not only did the president recognize them by name, but because they were going to be on the tube they were always so much better dressed than their journalist counterparts.

It has long been acknowledged that the public is much more interested in a TV correspondent's question than the president's answer. The animosity of the electronic media toward the print media has always been great because the TV people claim that the scratching of reporters' pens interferes with their sound equipment.

Whatever the truth, the White House has never been a happy place for reporters to work in, which is why they vent their frustration at the people who live there. This is particularly true when they size up the president's mood which is then delivered by a television reporter on the White House lawn.

"A frustrated Bill Clinton kicked the dirt while jogging this morning when someone told him that he had a half-brother he didn't know existed. Coming on the heels of a defeat of his income tax plan, this revelation is certain to send him plummeting in the polls. Critics now predict that Mr. Clinton will be remembered as the first president in U.S. history who was incapable of governing the country. Unidentified sources hint that the president may resign and appoint David Gergen as his successor."

Spoleto Festival Opening With Puccini Opera

Spoleto, Italy — The Two World Festival opens here Tuesday with a performance of Puccini's "Il Trittico," produced by Gian Carlo Menotti, the festival's artistic director.

The three-week program will include the London box-office success "Salome" by Oscar Wilde, produced by Steven Berkoff and with Berkoff in the leading role. It also features the rarely staged opera "The Rakoczi March" by Franz Liszt.

Kennedy Book: Fact and Fiction?

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Joe McGinniss's forthcoming book about Senator Edward M. Kennedy, "The Last Brother," includes a riveting description of Kennedy and his sister Eunice Shriver standing beside their father's bed in November 1963, struggling to break the news that President John F. Kennedy had been shot.

The senator "wanted to speak," McGinniss writes. "He was going to speak. He just needed one more moment to think of how to begin. And so he stood at the foot of the bed, as mute as his father, his hands clasped behind his back, unable even to lock the old man in the eye."

"Finally, Eunice could take it no more. She threw herself on the bed and began to shout: 'Daddy! Daddy, there's been an accident. But Jack's O.K. Jack was in an accident. Daddy.'"

McGinniss — a best-selling author who has been involved in controversy before — interviewed neither Kennedy nor Shriver. Although "The Last Brother" is called nonfiction, much of the dialogue and internal monologues are compelling enough to be fictional — and they are.

In a note on the copyright page of the book, which is to be published by Simon & Schuster this fall, the publisher says: "The events and circumstances described in 'The Last Brother' have been extensively researched by the author. Some thoughts and dialogue attributed to figures in the narrative were created by the author, based on such research and his knowledge of the relevant people, places and events."

Carolyn K. Reidy, the president and publisher of Simon & Schuster, said in an interview that McGinniss had intentionally written a work of "interpretive biography. There are certain scenes where he has used his imagination, based on his research, to infer a thought process or perhaps even a conversation in order to give the scene and what's going on its full expression. He was not intending to write

a book that has 150 pages of footnotes."

The publisher's note could well leave the reader baffled about what is true and what was made up, said Martin Garbus, a lawyer specializing in First Amendment cases. "What you're doing is putting thoughts into people's minds that are clearly your own invention, and people are going to believe that they're true," he said.

Nonfiction books that take real people and spin fictional accounts of their thoughts and conversations in real settings are not new, of course. The most famous example is probably "In Cold Blood," in which Truman Capote, serving as an omniscient narrator, painstakingly re-created conversations, thoughts and events leading to the gruesome murder of a Kansas family in 1959.

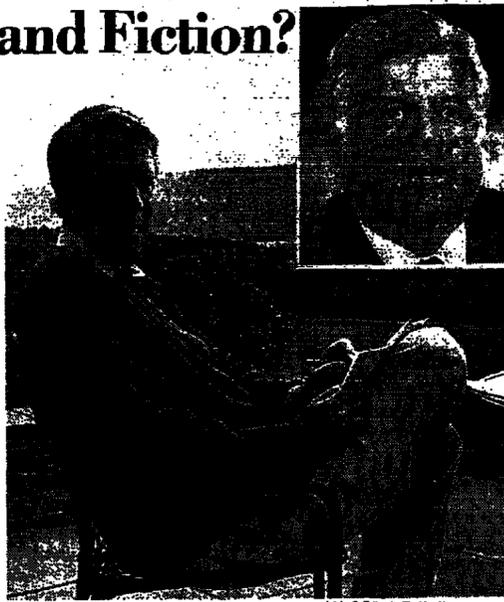
But Capote spent hundreds of hours interviewing everyone involved, including the two men who committed the murders, and said that he re-created conversations based on his interviews.

What makes "The Last Brother" an extraordinary work is that McGinniss has sometimes created the dialogue of well-known people based on his own imagination, almost as if this were the written version of a television docudrama — often described as being "based on real events" — or a movie like Oliver Stone's "JFK."

In fact, the book is already being made into a miniseries for NBC, Reidy said, and Vanity Fair is planning to run excerpts in its September and October issues.

Reidy said that McGinniss had put in extensive research of his own, poring through documents and conducting numerous interviews. "It is truly based upon real events and real people, and the vast majority is absolutely grounded in recorded fact," she said.

An excerpt of the book has already been distributed to booksellers in an effort to whet their appetites and has gained considerable advance attention. But in the



Author Joe McGinniss invented quotes in his book on Senator Kennedy.

excerpt, at least, it is often unclear which particular quotations were taken from other sources, which were made up, and which came directly from interviews.

Details of the unusual publisher's message were first reported in The Washington Post.

The Kennedy family is already gearing up to denounce the book. Last year, Kennedy and three of his sisters wrote an article for the op-ed page of The New York Times attacking "JFK: A Reckless Youth," by Nigel Hamilton, saying that it presented a distorted view of relationships within their family.

As far as "The Last Brother," said Pamela Hughes, a spokeswoman for Kennedy, "The book's own publisher admits that it's free-form journalism. Senator Kennedy and his family did not cooperate with Joe McGinniss in any aspect of this book."

One of the people featured in the excerpt is Milton Gwirtzman, a Washington lawyer who was with Kennedy on the day the president was shot. The book describes the increasingly distraught senator rushing from home to house in Georgetown, trying to find a working telephone to reach his brother Robert, then the attorney general.

Gwirtzman said that he had not cooperated with McGinniss and that the author had taken much of the material from William Manchester's book "The Death of a President," spinning it out to impose imaginary thoughts on Kennedy. Manchester created dialogue in his book, too, but had the cooperation of the Kennedy family.

"All that Joe McGinniss did was take Manchester's presentation of what Teddy did and do a rumination on it," Gwirtzman said. "He's written a novel about those facts."

The controversy is the latest in a series involving McGinniss, whose books include "The Selling of the President, 1964," "Blind Faith" and "Fatal Vision." After "Fatal Vision" was published, its subject, Jeffrey MacDonald, a former Green Beret who was convicted of murdering his family, sued McGinniss, contending that the author had charmed him into cooperating and then betrayed him with a damning portrait.

McGinniss eventually settled the case, paying MacDonald \$325,000. The case became the subject of a scathing series and book by Janet Malcolm, who herself was the defendant recently in a similar case.

Author Assails His Publisher

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Joe McGinniss has denounced his own publisher for suggesting that some parts of his forthcoming biography of Senator Edward Kennedy were "created by the author." A disclaimer in early versions of the book "The Last Brother" was "a really foolish thing to do," McGinniss said.

He acknowledged that some references to Kennedy's thoughts were "inferred," or that he wrote what he "sensed" Teddy must have been feeling. But McGinniss said

"That falls well within the realm of legitimate biographical license. You can certainly infer a thought process from behavior. None of these reactions are either aberrational or even startling or even uncomplimentary to Teddy."

McGinniss, in an interview with the Boston Sunday Globe, said he would insist that the disclaimer be removed. "I let the lawyers put the disclaimer in the front of the book because I've learned over the years that it's better not to argue with lawyers," he said.

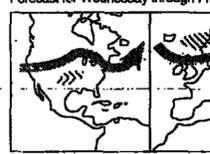
WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America: The nation's midsection, from Wichita to Chicago, will have fair weather late this week, with only a small chance for a thunderstorm. Boston to Philadelphia will have sunny, pleasant weather Wednesday through Friday. Warm weather in the Southeast Wednesday will give way to rain by Friday.

Europe: Great Britain through the Low Countries and Germany will have partly sunny, warm weather much of this week. Scattered rains will move into France and northern Spain. Italy will be warm with scattered thunderstorms. Scattered rains will douse the south coast of China including Hong Kong.

Asia: Tokyo to Singapore will have damp, muggy weather this week with scattered rains Wednesday into Thursday. Taipei, Singapore, Bangkok and Manila will be hot with no or only occasional scattered thunderstorms. Scattered rains will douse the south coast of China including Hong Kong.

Latin America: Mexico City through the Yucatán Peninsula will have sunny, pleasant weather Wednesday through Friday. Warm weather in the Southeast Wednesday will give way to rain by Friday.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.

CROSSWORD

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of June 28.

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If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers table listing international phone numbers for various countries. Includes AT&T logo and slogan 'AT&T puts the world at your fingertips.'